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52.61 1926

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COTTAGE GARDENS COMPANY

INCORPORATED

NURSERIES

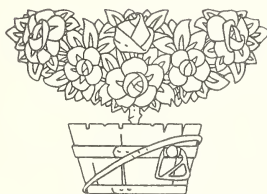


D. S. WARD
PRESIDENT

R. T. BROWN
VICE-PRESIDENT and
GENERAL MANAGER

Queens, Long Island
New York

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VISIT COTTAGE GARDENS

A cordial invitation is extended to all plant lovers to visit our extensive nurseries, comprising over one hundred acres of choice evergreens, flowering trees, Rhododendrons, Azaleas, and other rare plant material.

Our nurseries are situated on Hillside Avenue at Queens Village, Long Island, within the limits of Greater New York and about ten miles from the center of the City, easily reached by motor via Queens Boulevard and Hillside Avenue direct to the nurseries.

Suggestions for Planting

Preparing the Holes. Dig the hole not less than one foot wider than the root area of the specimen it is to hold, and from a foot to two feet in depth, according to the depth of its root system. If the soil is poor, some rich compost of old, rotted manure, leaf-mold, sods from an old pasture or vegetable trash, should be thrown into the bottom of the hole and dug in to the depth of six inches more. If the soil at the bottom is a stiff, hard clay, or a rocky or gravelly hard-pan, it should be picked and broken up to the depth of a foot or so, and a goodly proportion of the sods, manure or trash, thoroughly incorporated with it.

Setting the Tree. To prepare the tree for setting, go over the root-system carefully and cut off all broken or bruised portions of roots with a clean, sharp knife or sharp pruning shears. In setting the tree, spread the roots out naturally so that they may not be twisted or crowded, but occupy as nearly as possible the same relative position to the trunk that they held previous to being dug. Then fill in gradually with fine soil, working it carefully under and about the roots, so that no holes or unfilled spaces will be left. Shake the entire tree up and down with a short rapid movement, so as to assist in packing the soil firmly about the roots. Fill in the soil layer by layer, carefully trampling it down until it is firmly packed about the roots. Continue this process until the hole is filled within about two inches of the top; then the remainder of the soil should be spread in the hole, leveled up and brought to the surface or grade without trampling.

In some instances in very dry weather a liberal allowance of water may be turned into the hole prior to filling in the last two inches of the soil, and allowed to soak away gradually, after which the top soil may be put on and leveled up as above described.

Care must be taken not to plant trees too deep. The soil mark on the bark of the tree will show the depth at which it stood in the nursery row, and it should be set as near this depth as possible; no higher, but certainly not more than two or three inches deeper.

Mulching. After the hole is filled and the ground brought to grade a mulch of four or five inches of coarse manure should be spread over the surface extending a little beyond the line of the hole. The importance of such mulching, especially in very dry seasons, should not be overlooked, its object being to hold moisture about the roots and thus aid in the successful growth of the tree after planting. It should always be remembered that in transplanting a tree, a considerable portion of the root system is cut off and lost, no matter how carefully or skillfully the work may be done, and before the tree can start to grow it must first form new roots in order to get a hold upon the soil.

TERMS

All prices net. Positively no discounts.

Evergreen Trees



THE HARDY coniferous evergreens are particularly valuable for use in nearly all classes of ornamental planting, inasmuch as they preserve their graceful foliage and rich coloring throughout Summer and Winter, adding much to the charm of the landscape during that period when deciduous trees and shrubs are without foliage.

Abies - The Firs

Noble trees of majestic proportions are many of the Firs, and on account of their rapid growth and hardiness, they may be classed among our most useful evergreens. Their habit of growth is pyramidal or conical, and their foliage ranges in color from light green to deep somber, glaucous hues. They should be given plenty of room to attain their full development and create their best effects.

Abies brachyphylla. The foliage is long, pointed and dark, lustrous green above, silvery white beneath. One of the hardiest and finest firs. Very hardy.

| | |
|---------------------|---------|
| 4 to 5 feet | \$ 6.00 |
| 6 to 7 feet | 10.00 |
| 10 to 12 feet | 25.00 |

Abies concolor. One of the finest and most beautiful of the Firs, growing into a tree of magnificent proportions, more than 100 feet high. Its foliage is long and broad, quite blue when young, but changing to light green with age.

| | |
|-------------------|------------------|
| 3 to 4 feet | \$ 6.00 |
| 5 to 6 feet | 10.00 |
| 6 to 8 feet | \$15.00 to 25.00 |

Abies Douglasi. One of the grandest of the group of giant Firs which combine to make the great forests of the Pacific coast, where it attains a height of 200 to 300 feet with a trunk 4 to 10 feet in diameter. When planted in lines, as wind-breaks, or singly, it forms a magnificent pyramid, feathered from the ground to tip. The foliage is of a deep, cheerful green.

| | |
|--------------------|------------------|
| 3 to 4 feet | \$ 4.00 |
| 4 to 5 feet | 7.50 |
| 5 to 6 feet | 10.00 |
| 8 to 10 feet | \$15.00 to 25.00 |

Abies Douglasi glauca. A beautiful blue form of the above.

| | |
|-------------------|---------|
| 3 to 4 feet | \$ 7.50 |
| 5 to 6 feet | 12.00 |
| 7 to 8 feet | 25.00 |

EVERGREENS

Abies Nordmanniana. Color of the foliage is an intense dark, glaucous green, silvered underneath, and forms strong contrast with the lighter shades of other evergreens. The branches are horizontal, rigid and densely clothed with foliage.

| | |
|-------------------|---------|
| 3 to 4 feet | \$ 6.00 |
| 5 to 6 feet | 15.00 |
| 8 feet | 25.00 |

Abies Veitchi. A beautiful and interesting tree from Japan, hardy, vigorous, and most remarkable. Well adapted to our climatic conditions and should be seen in every collection of Firs. Foliage dark lustrous green above, silvery beneath.

| | |
|--------------------|---------|
| 2½ to 3 feet | \$ 3.00 |
| 3 to 4 feet | 5.00 |
| 5 to 6 feet | 7.50 |

Biota - The Chinese Arbor-Vitae

The Biotas are among the most ornamental of our small evergreens and much like the retinisporas in general appearance. They are distinct in habit, and are well adapted for all kinds of formal work.

Biota aurea conspicua. Has foliage of intense gold color, some of its branches being of a peculiarly metallic tint, others suffused with green. Growth is upright and very compact.

| | |
|--------------------|---------|
| 2½ to 3 feet | \$ 5.00 |
| 4 to 5 feet | 10.00 |

Biota aurea nana. A very dwarf, compact-growing, formal variety, the most popular of the Biota family. The foliage is a bright golden yellow during the Summer time, turning to a rich, bronzy yellow during the Winter.

| | |
|-----------------|---------|
| 12 inches | \$ 2.00 |
| 15 inches | 2.50 |
| 18 inches | 5.00 |

Biota elegantissima. Erect and symmetrical in growth; foliage is of a bright golden hue; a beautiful variety.

| | |
|--------------------|---------|
| 2½ to 3 feet | \$ 5.00 |
| 4 to 5 feet | 10.00 |

Biota orientalis. Deep green, soft, feathery foliage; habit of plant is pyramidal and upright—this is one of our best evergreens for formal planting.

| | |
|--------------------|------------------|
| 2 feet | \$ 2.00 |
| 2½ to 3 feet | 3.00 |
| 4 to 5 feet | 7.50 |
| 6 to 8 feet | \$10.00 to 15.00 |

EVERGREENS

Cedrus - The Cedars

The Cedars are classed with the most distinct and handsome of evergreen trees and should be more widely planted wherever they succeed. For ornamental planting they lend themselves to almost any situation, and no evergreen is more valuable for creating picturesque effects.

Cedrus atlantica glauca. A beautiful variety of atlantica, with foliage of a handsome blue cast. This we consider one of the most valuable of all the evergreens for specimen planting.

| | |
|---------------------|---------|
| 10 feet | \$25.00 |
| 12 to 15 feet | 50.00 |

Cedrus deodara (Deodar Cedar). Wherever this variety succeeds it forms a magnificent specimen, the branches spreading out horizontally and rising in successive steps to a slightly rounded top. The profuse foliage is of a light glaucous green, becoming a deep grass green with age.

| | |
|--------------|---------|
| 5 feet | \$10.00 |
|--------------|---------|

Cryptomeria - The Japanese Cedars

Cryptomeria Lobbi compacta. A graceful Japanese tree having beautiful dark green foliage, much like the California redwood trees in character. Makes a unique and handsome decoration on the lawn, much more distinctive in character than the better known evergreens.

| | |
|-------------------|--------------------|
| 5 to 6 feet | \$10.00 |
| 7 to 8 feet | 15.00 |
| 8 to 9 feet | 25.00 |
| Specimens | \$30.00 to \$50.00 |

Cupressus - The Cypress

These are extremely graceful trees, thriving best in a rich, well-drained soil, and in a position where they will not be exposed to the full force of the Winter sun.

Cupressus Hollandia. A beautiful variety with graceful dark green foliage.

| | |
|--------------|---------|
| 3 feet | \$ 5.00 |
| 4 feet | 10.00 |

Cupressus Lawsoniana (Triomphe de Boskoop). Has spreading, pendulous branchlets, clothed with fern-like, feathery foliage of a deep glaucous green, which is fully as rich as the Colorado Blue Spruce.

| | |
|--------------|---------|
| 3 feet | \$ 5.00 |
| 4 feet | 10.00 |

Cupressus nutkaensis (Yellow or Sitka Cypress). A vigorous, erect grower, regularly furnished with spreading, curved branches and flexible branchlets which droop at the tips. Foliage a silvery glaucous green.

| | |
|--------------------|---------|
| 1½ to 2 feet | \$ 3.00 |
| 2½ to 3 feet | 5.00 |

EVERGREENS

Juniperus - The Junipers

For ornamental planting they form a large class of useful evergreens, with great diversity of foliage and coloring. Some of the varieties are particularly adapted to formal work, and the prostrate kinds are most useful in planting upon rugged, hilly situations, and on steep slopes as retaining plants.

Juniperus canadensis (Canadian Juniper). A dwarf, spreading, bushy plant, with pale green foliage, tinted with silver, seldom exceeding 3 feet in height.

| | |
|---------------------------|---------|
| 1 to 1½ feet spread | \$ 2.00 |
| 1½ to 2 feet spread | 3.50 |

Juniperus canadensis aurea (Syn. Douglasi, Golden Canadian Juniper). Differs from the type in having its entire growth of a bright yellow, which changes to a deep bronzy yellow in Winter.

| | |
|---------------------------|---------|
| 1 to 1½ feet spread | \$ 2.00 |
| 1½ to 2 feet spread | 3.50 |

Juniperus chinensis. A beautiful variety with glaucous green foliage and graceful habit.

| | |
|--------------------|---------|
| 2½ to 3 feet | \$ 5.00 |
| 3 to 4 feet | 7.50 |

Juniperus chinensis argentea variegata. Forms a medium-sized, erect, pyramidal tree, 20 to 25 feet in height. The dense foliage is of a distinct glaucous hue, with many of its terminal shoots pure white.

| | |
|--------------------|---------|
| 1½ to 2 feet | \$ 3.50 |
| 2 to 2½ feet | 5.00 |

Juniperus chinensis columnaris. A very desirable new variety sent out by the United States Department of Agriculture. Very compact, formal habit. Somewhat similar to the Irish Juniper, but a much more valuable variety. Foliage has a distinct bluish cast.

| | |
|-------------------|---------|
| 3 feet | \$ 5.00 |
| 4 to 5 feet | 7.50 |
| 5 to 6 feet | 10.00 |

Juniperus chinensis (Columnaris Viridis). A variety of the above of looser growth and of a bright green color. A very valuable addition to our Junipers.

| | |
|-------------------|---------|
| 3 feet | \$ 5.00 |
| 4 to 5 feet | 7.50 |
| 5 to 6 feet | 10.00 |

Juniperus chinensis Fortunei. A striking variety of upright pyramidal habit with handsome blue-green foliage.

| | |
|-------------------|---------|
| 3 feet | \$ 5.00 |
| 4 to 5 feet | 7.50 |
| 5 to 6 feet | 10.00 |

Juniperus chinensis Meyeri. A beautiful new variety from China, of dwarf, upright irregular habit, the foliage is of an intense blue color, distinct from all other Junipers.

| | |
|---------------------|---------|
| 9 to 12 inch | \$ 3.00 |
| 12 to 15 inch | 5.00 |

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Juniperus chinensis Sargentii. One of the very best spreading Junipers with beautiful dark green foliage.

| | |
|---------------------|---------|
| 1 ft. spread | \$ 2.50 |
| 1½ ft. spread | 3.50 |
| 2 ft. spread | 5.00 |

Juniperus chinensis virginialis. A low growing variety of compact, globe-shaped form and bright green color.

| | |
|---------------------------|---------|
| 9 to 12 in. spread | \$ 2.50 |
| 15 to 18 in. spread | 5.00 |

Juniperus communis hibernica (Irish Juniper). Forms a dense, close, columnar tree. The branches are regular, compact, densely covered with a rich glaucous green foliage. One of the best for formal planting.

| | |
|---------------|---------|
| 2 feet | \$ 2.00 |
| 2½ feet | 3.00 |
| 3 feet | 5.00 |

Juniperus communis suecica (Swedish Juniper). Very similar to the Irish Juniper, but not quite so compact in form. Very useful where columnar effects are desired.

| | |
|---------------|---------|
| 2 feet | \$ 2.00 |
| 2½ feet | 3.00 |
| 3 feet | 5.00 |

Juniperus excelsa stricta. A very distinct variety, decidedly conical in form; well-branched and densely clothed with grayish green glaucous foliage. Holds its color throughout the entire year.

| | |
|-----------------------|---------|
| 12 inches | \$ 2.00 |
| 15 inches | 2.50 |
| 18 to 24 inches | 5.00 |

Juniperus japonica. A low growing bushy form with foliage bright green underneath and of a deep glaucous green above.

| | |
|--------------------|---------|
| 1½ to 2 feet | \$ 2.50 |
| 2½ to 3 feet | 5.00 |

Juniperus Kosteriana. An attractive, spreading variety suitable for low planting or covering embankments.

| | |
|--------------------------|---------|
| 1 to 1½ ft. spread | \$ 2.00 |
| 1½ to 2 ft. spread | 3.50 |
| 2½ ft. spread | 5.00 |

Juniperus Pfitzeriana. One of the most beautiful and graceful of all evergreens, with handsome dark green foliage; will stand in the most exposed situations.

| | |
|--------------------|---------|
| 1 to 1½ feet | \$ 2.00 |
| 2 to 2½ feet | 5.00 |
| 2½ to 3 feet | 7.50 |

Juniperus Sabina. A bushy, well-branched shrub of spreading, irregular habit. All of this species are essentially mountain plants and thrive best in sunny, airy situations, and upon light soils.

| | |
|--------------------|---------|
| 1 to 1½ feet | \$ 2.00 |
| 2 to 2½ feet | 5.00 |

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Juniperus Sabina procumbens, or prostrata. A low-growing, prostrate, spreading shrub, branching close to the ground. Foliage deep, dark green.

1 to 1½ feet\$ 2.00

Juniperus Sabina tamariscifolia (Tamarisk-Leaved Juniper). A low growing, densely branched trailing plant of very neat habit, clothed with foliage of a bright glaucous green.

1 ft. spread\$ 2.00

1½ ft. spread 3.50

1½ to 2 ft. spread 5.00

Juniperus virginiana (Red or Virginia Cedar). A native tree of conical form, densely branched and thickly foliaged in deep rich green; almost as valuable as the higher-priced evergreens for formal work.

2½ to 3 feet\$ 2.50

3 to 4 feet 3.50

Juniperus virginiana Cannarti. Very pyramidal in habit, with dark green foliage. One of the very best of the tall-growing Junipers.

3 to 4 feet\$ 5.00

4 to 5 feet 7.50

5 to 6 feet 10.00

Juniperus virginiana glauca (The Silver Juniper, or Blue Virginia Cedar). A free-growing variety, with rather slender branches. The foliage during the growing season is of almost silvery whiteness, changing to a glaucous hue in the Autumn.

2½ to 3 feet\$ 3.50

3 to 4 feet 5.00

5 feet 7.50

6 feet 10.00

9 to 10 feet \$15.00 to 25.00

Juniperus virginiana Leei. A golden variegated variety of the Virginiana; in its younger stages the foliage assumes a very attractive golden color.

2½ to 3 feet\$ 5.00

3 to 4 feet 10.00

EVERGREENS

Picea - The Spruces

For ornamental planting, the Spruces are among the most valuable evergreens grown. Their uniformly conical outlines, the rich varying shades of their foliage, their universal hardiness and adaptability to exposed situations, have caused them to be more largely planted in Northern States than any other evergreens.

Picea alba (White Spruce). A rapid-growing tree of medium size, varying from 25 to 50 feet in height. The foliage generally is slightly glaucous and lighter green in color than the common Spruces.

| | |
|--------------|---------|
| 2½ to 3 feet | \$ 3.50 |
| 3 to 4 feet | 5.00 |
| 4 to 5 feet | 7.50 |

Picea albertiana conica glauca. This interesting and distinct dwarf conifer was found in 1904 near Banff, Canada, by Professor Jack of the Arnold Arboretum; it is conical and dense in habit and should prove valuable for formal work.

| | |
|--------------|---------|
| 2½ to 3 feet | \$10.00 |
| 3 to 3½ feet | 15.00 |

Picea Engelmanni glauca. One of our very best native Spruces. Somewhat similar in habit to the Blue Spruce but more graceful in habit.

| | |
|--------------|---------|
| 1½ feet | \$ 3.00 |
| 2 to 2½ feet | 5.00 |
| 2½ to 3 feet | 7.50 |

Picea excelsa (Common, or Norway Spruce). One of the handsomest evergreens for the decoration of parks or landscapes. When grown singly its lofty trunk is feathered with branches from the base to the summit, the lower ones decumbent and sweeping the ground.

| | |
|--------------|---------|
| 2½ to 3 feet | \$ 3.00 |
| 3 to 4 feet | 5.00 |
| 4 to 5 feet | 7.50 |

Picea excelsa Gregoriana. Very dwarf and compact in habit. One of the most distinctive of the dwarf evergreens.

| | |
|---------|---------|
| 1 foot | \$ 5.00 |
| 1½ feet | 7.50 |

EVERGREENS

Picea excelsa Maxwelli. Of low spreading habit, and valuable for planting on embankments.

1 foot diameter\$ 5.00

Picea excelsa procumbens. A low growing, spreading spruce of vigorous growth. Fine for hillsides or embankments.

2½ to 3 ft. spread\$10.00
3 to 4 ft. spread 15.00

Picea Omorika (Servian Spruce). A handsome variety of dwarf and compact habit; foliage a glaucous green, silvery underneath.

2½ to 3 feet\$ 5.00
3 to 4 feet 7.50

Picea orientalis (Eastern Spruce). A rather dense tree in habit. The branches are clothed with foliage much compressed, giving it a more slender appearance than others of the family. Foliage is a fine glossy green, the brightest in color of all the Spruces.

2½ to 3 feet\$ 3.50
4 feet 7.50
5 feet 10.00
6 feet 12.50
Specimens \$25.00 to \$50.00

Picea pungens (Colorado Spruce). When fully grown, a tree of magnificent proportions, 100 feet high, pyramidal and regular in shape and clothed with bluish green foliage. Requires plenty of room for full development.

2 to 2½ feet\$ 5.00
3 to 3½ feet 7.50
4 to 5 feet 10.00

Picea pungens glauca Kosteriana (Koster's Blue Spruce). A noble variety from the Rocky Mountains, and one of the most valuable for ornamental planting. A rapid, vigorous grower, with stiff, close branches, and brilliant, rich, silvery blue foliage.

1½ to 2 feet\$ 5.00
2 to 2½ feet 7.50
3 to 3½ feet 10.00

Pinus - The Pines

The Pines have always been considered the best American ornamental forest trees, at the same time comprising the greater portion of our original commercial timber. The northern varieties are generally very hardy and suitable for most soils and situations, save moist, stagnant localities or boggy swamps. They succeed best on rich, well-drained, loamy soils. The White Pine is considered by many landscape gardeners the most effective of our native evergreens.

EVERGREENS

Pinus austriaca. A stout-branched tree of rapid growth; branches rather longer in proportion to the trunk than in most Pines. The whorls of branches are densely clothed with deep, blackish green foliage.

| | |
|--------------|---------|
| 2½ to 3 feet | \$ 3.50 |
| 3 to 4 feet | 5.00 |
| 4 to 5 feet | 7.50 |

Pinus cembra (Swiss Stone Pine). A regular, well-branched, conical tree, furnished with tufts of large, silvery green foliage. Perfectly hardy in all situations, and one of the most useful of evergreens.

| | |
|--------------|---------|
| 1½ to 2 feet | \$ 3.00 |
| 2½ to 3 feet | 5.00 |
| 3½ to 4 feet | 7.50 |
| 4 to 5 feet | 10.00 |
| 6 to 7 feet | 15.00 |

Pinus koraiensis (Korean Pine). Tree of slow growth, forming a rather dense, broad pyramid with handsome foliage, one of the best hardy pines for smaller gardens.

| | |
|-------------|---------|
| 4 to 5 feet | \$ 7.50 |
| 5 to 6 feet | 10.00 |
| 6 to 7 feet | 12.50 |

Pinus mughus (Dwarf Mountain Pine). A dwarf, bushy species which forms a dense bush and can be clipped into a very formal shrub. Sometimes reaches a height of 40 feet. Much used in hillside planting, especially in rocky situations.

| | |
|--------------------|---------|
| 1 to 1½ ft. spread | \$ 2.50 |
| 1½ to 2 ft. spread | 3.50 |
| 2 to 2½ ft. spread | 5.00 |

Pinus parviflora glauca. A pine from Japan of unique habit, having much of the picturesque character of a Japanese print. Silvery blue in color.

| | |
|-------------|---------|
| 6 to 7 feet | \$15.00 |
| 7 to 8 feet | 20.00 |

Pinus resinosa (Red Pine). A beautiful form, bark reddish brown, growth dense, foliage long and of light green.

| | |
|-------------|---------|
| 3 to 4 feet | \$ 4.00 |
| 4 to 5 feet | 5.00 |
| 6 to 7 feet | 7.50 |

Pinus strobus (White Pine). It is the most graceful of all Pines; more used in landscape planting than any other species; in fact, it has been described by some landscape gardeners as the Cedar of Lebanon of the North.

| | |
|-------------|---------|
| 4 to 5 feet | \$ 3.00 |
| 6 to 7 feet | 5.00 |
| 8 to 9 feet | 10.00 |

Pinus sylvestris (Scotch Pine). A dense-growing, broad, pyramidal tree, rather sparsely clothed with foliage of a pleasing glaucous green. Largely used for temporary planting near the seashore.

| | |
|-------------|---------|
| 5 to 6 feet | \$ 7.50 |
| 7 to 8 feet | 10.00 |

Pinus Tanyosho (Japanese Table Pine). A slow-growing Pine of dense growth with a round, flat top.

| | |
|---------------------|------------|
| 2 to 2½ feet spread | \$10.00 |
| Specimens | \$15.00 up |

The Retinisporas

A numerous group of evergreen trees, which present a great diversity of color, foliage, and habit. With but few exceptions, they have all been derived from two well-defined species, *Obtusa* and *Pisifera*, natives of Japan, which, under cultivation in Japanese and European gardens, have sported into various distinct and beautiful varieties.

Retinispora filifera (Thread-Branched Japan Cypress). A low tree of irregular outline and very elegant appearance, and may be well distinguished by the thread-like drooping branchlets.

| | |
|--------------------|---------|
| 1½ to 2 feet | \$ 2.50 |
| 2 to 2½ feet | 3.50 |
| 2½ to 3 feet | 5.00 |

Retinispora filifera aurea (Golden Thread-Branched Cypress). A form of the foregoing, the foliage of which is a bright golden color, and the growth somewhat dwarfer. Valuable for its striking color.

| | |
|--------------------|---------|
| 1 to 1½ feet | \$ 2.50 |
| 1½ to 2 feet | 3.50 |
| 2 to 2½ feet | 5.00 |
| 3 feet | 7.50 |

Retinispora obtusa. Of all the *Retinispora* the varieties of *Obtusa* are undoubtedly the best and most desirable, and there is no place, large or small, in which these charming evergreens cannot be used to advantage.

| | |
|--------------------|---------|
| 2 to 2½ feet | \$ 2.50 |
| 2½ to 3 feet | 5.00 |
| 3 to 4 feet | 7.50 |

Retinispora obtusa aurea. Identical with the *Obtusa* except in color which is of a rich, deep golden yellow, particularly marked during the growing season. One of the most striking fancy-colored evergreens in cultivation.

| | |
|--------------------|---------|
| 2 to 2½ feet | \$ 3.50 |
| 2½ to 3 feet | 5.00 |
| 4 feet | 7.50 |

Retinispora obtusa compacta. A slower growing form of the *obtusa* with darker foliage and more compact habit. This variety is considered the handsomest of the *Retinisporas*.

| | |
|--------------------|---------|
| 2 to 2½ feet | \$ 3.50 |
| 2½ to 3 feet | 5.00 |
| 3 to 4 feet | 7.50 |

Retinispora obtusa compacta aurea. Very similar in habit to the former, the color being a rich, bright yellow.

| | |
|--------------------|---------|
| 2 to 2½ feet | \$ 5.00 |
| 3 feet | 7.50 |

EVERGREENS

Retinispora obtusa compacta nana. This is the dwarfest of the *Retinispora* family. The foliage is very dense and short and of extremely deep, rich, dark green color.

| | |
|---------------------|---------|
| 6 to 9 inch | \$ 2.50 |
| 12 to 15 inch | 5.00 |

Retinispora pisifera (Pea-Fruited Japan Cypress). Is distinguished by the feathery appearance of its foliage, which produces a handsome effect. The spreading branches are pendulous at the ends. The light green foliage is glaucous underneath.

| | |
|--------------------|---------|
| 1½ to 2 feet | \$ 2.00 |
| 2 to 2½ feet | 3.00 |
| 3 to 4 feet | 5.00 |
| 4 to 5 feet | 7.50 |

Retinispora pisifera aurea (Golden Pea-Fruited Japan Cypress). Identical in habit with the former, of which it is a variety, except that the whole of its foliage and young growth is of a rich golden yellow, the new growth being extremely striking.

| | |
|--------------------|---------|
| 1½ to 2 feet | \$ 2.00 |
| 2 to 2½ feet | 3.00 |
| 3 to 4 feet | 5.00 |
| 4 to 5 feet | 7.50 |

Retinispora plumosa. A dense, medium-growing, heavily branched tree, with light green foliage which is glaucous underneath. This variety is generally of moderate growth, and stands shearing well.

| | |
|--------------------|---------|
| 1 to 1½ feet | \$ 2.00 |
| 2 to 2½ feet | 3.00 |
| 3 to 4 feet | 5.00 |
| 4 to 5 feet | 7.50 |

Retinispora plumosa aurea. A very distinct variation from the former with the shoots and younger foliage of a light golden yellow.

| | |
|--------------------|---------|
| 1 to 1½ feet | \$ 2.00 |
| 2 to 2½ feet | 3.00 |
| 3 feet | 5.00 |
| 4 to 5 feet | 7.50 |

Retinispora plumosa lutescens. A low-growing form of the *plumosa*, with a light yellow color.

| | |
|-----------------|---------|
| 12 inches | \$ 1.50 |
| 15 inches | 2.00 |

Retinispora squarrosa Veitchi. Of a low, dense growth, often forming large bushes with well-defined outlines. The foliage is of a light glaucous green, suffused with a tint of almost silvery whiteness, which gives the plant a very soft and beautiful silvery blue appearance.

| | |
|--------------------|---------|
| 1½ to 2 feet | \$ 2.50 |
| 2 to 2½ feet | 3.50 |
| 2½ to 3 feet | 5.00 |
| 3 to 3½ feet | 7.50 |

Retinispora squarrosa Veitchi nana. This remarkable dwarf form of the above is one of the gems among dwarf evergreens; will make a splendid rockery plant.

| | |
|------------------------|---------|
| 4 to 6 inch dia. | \$ 2.50 |
| 9 to 12 inch dia. | 5.00 |

EVERGREENS

Sciadopitys verticillata - Japanese Umbrella Pine

Of rather slow growth at first, but when once established it soon reaches a large size. The tree is perfectly hardy and should be extensively planted, as it is one of the most striking and picturesque evergreens in existence.

| | | |
|---------|-------|---------|
| 2 feet | ..... | \$ 5.00 |
| 2½ feet | ..... | 7.50 |
| 3 feet | ..... | 10.00 |

Taxus - The Yews

The Yews are among the most attractive and useful of our evergreens. Some years ago the varieties offered were confined entirely to the European species, but now we have the many beautiful forms of the Japanese species, *Taxus Cuspidata*. This splendid Yew has proven hardy in the most exposed positions and we do not hesitate in recommending it as one of the very best evergreens, and owing to its varied type, suitable forms can be found for all kinds of landscape planting, and as a hedge plant, the *Taxus cuspidata* has no equal.

Taxus baccata (English Yew). A rather dense, low-growing, thickly branched tree, well furnished with dark green foliage, and presenting a rather peaked or pointed sky line in its younger state, becoming rounder at maturity. The foliage is very dark, shining green and very persistent. It bears an abundant crop of bright scarlet berries.

| | | |
|--------------|-------|---------|
| 2½ to 3 feet | ..... | \$ 5.00 |
| 3 to 4 feet | ..... | 7.50 |
| 4 to 5 feet | ..... | 10.00 |

Taxus baccata Ahles. A form of "baccata" with upright irregular growth. Makes a handsome spreading bush. Large scarlet fruit.

| | | |
|--------------|-------|---------|
| 2½ to 3 feet | ..... | \$ 5.00 |
| 3 to 4 feet | ..... | 10.00 |

Taxus baccata overiender. A compact pyramidal form, suitable for formal planting.

| | | |
|--------------|-------|---------|
| 1½ to 2 feet | ..... | \$ 3.00 |
| 2½ to 3 feet | ..... | 5.00 |

Taxus baccata repandens (Spreading English Yew). A form of low, spreading habit, rarely growing over 4 feet high. The dark green foliage is long and luxuriant.

| | | |
|---------------------|-------|---------|
| 1 to 1½ feet spread | ..... | \$ 3.00 |
| 2 to 2½ feet spread | ..... | 5.00 |

Taxus canadensis. A dwarf shrub with wide spreading slender branches, dark green foliage and showy deep crimson berries.

| | | |
|---------------------|-------|---------|
| 1 to 1¼ feet spread | ..... | \$ 2.50 |
| 1½ to 2 feet spread | ..... | 3.50 |

Taxus cuspidata (Japanese Yew). A handsome, spreading yew which is hardy in any situation. It takes kindly to shearing and is an excellent hedge plant.

| | | |
|--------------|-------|---------|
| 15 inches | ..... | \$ 2.00 |
| 18 inches | ..... | 3.00 |
| 2 feet | ..... | 5.00 |
| 2½ to 3 feet | ..... | 10.00 |

Taxus cuspidata brevifolia (Dwarf Japanese Yew). Dwarf and more compact than *cuspidata* with broad, dark green foliage, this plant is equally valuable as a specimen or dwarf hedge.

| | | |
|-----------------|-------|---------|
| 12 inches | ..... | \$ 2.00 |
| 15 to 18 inches | ..... | 3.00 |
| 1½ feet | ..... | 5.00 |
| 2 feet | ..... | 7.50 |

EVERGREENS

Thuya - The Arbor-Vitae

The Arbor-Vitae comprise a number of various forms of evergreens that are extremely useful and are widely planted throughout the United States. They are rapid, very neat, compact growers, and all forms transplant readily. The foliage of many varieties is very brightly colored, particularly the young growth in early Summer, and these are used in many different ways by landscape gardeners.

Thuya Douglasi spiralis. A very distinctive form resembling somewhat the well known pyramidalis; could be used to good advantage in formal plantings.

| | |
|--------------------|---------|
| 2 to 2½ feet | \$ 3.00 |
| 3½ to 4 feet | 5.00 |

Thuya japonica (Standish Cypress). A beautiful ornamental evergreen tree from Japan, thickly foliaged and presenting a very graceful appearance. It is absolutely hardy and a rapid grower.

| | |
|--------------------|---------|
| 2½ to 3 feet | \$ 3.00 |
| 3 to 4 feet | 5.00 |
| 4 to 5 feet | 7.50 |

Thuya koreana. A splendid new dwarf Arbor-Vitae from Korea; foliage is light green above and glaucous underneath.

| | |
|-------------------------|---------|
| 6 to 9 inch dia. | \$ 2.00 |
| 9 to 12 inch dia. | 3.50 |
| 12 to 15 inch dia. | 5.00 |

Thuya occidentalis (American Arbor-Vitae). A very erect, rapid grower of conical habit, absolutely hardy. The foliage is of a light green color, flat and handsomely formed.

| | |
|--------------------|------------------|
| 3 to 3½ feet | \$ 3.00 |
| 3½ to 4 feet | 4.00 |
| 4 to 5 feet | 5.00 |
| 6 to 7 feet | 7.50 |
| 7 to 8 feet | 10.00 |
| Specimens | \$15.00 to 25.00 |

Thuya occidentalis compacta. A very dwarf, compact growing, densely branched variety that assumes a charming oval form. The foliage is exceedingly dense and richly colored.

| | |
|-----------------|---------|
| 15 inches | \$ 2.00 |
| 18 inches | 2.50 |

Thuya occidentalis, Geo. Peabody (Golden Arbor-Vitae). A very neat, hardy, rapid growing, dwarf, pyramidal variety, with foliage of a clear yellow, the brightest and most permanent in color of all the fancy-colored Arbor-Vitae.

| | |
|--------------------|---------|
| 2 to 2½ feet | \$ 3.00 |
| 2½ to 3 feet | 5.00 |

EVERGREENS

Thuya occidentalis globosa (Globe Arbor-Vitae). Forms a very pretty dwarf, dense, round head; requires no shearing. The plant is entirely hardy and exceptionally desirable for formal work.

| | |
|-----------------|---------|
| 15 inches | \$ 2.00 |
| 18 inches | 2.50 |
| 2 feet | 5.00 |

Thuya occidentalis pumila (Tom Thumb Arbor-Vitae). A very pretty dwarf form, with dense, heath-like foliage. Of slow growth, and valuable for decorating in small gardens and cemetery lots.

| | |
|-----------------|---------|
| 15 inches | \$ 2.00 |
| 18 inches | 2.50 |
| 2½ feet | 3.50 |

Thuya occidentalis pyramidalis (Pyramidal Arbor-Vitae). A hardy, vigorous grower, forming a compact column of dense, dark green foliage.

| | |
|--------------------|---------|
| 3 to 3½ feet | \$ 3.00 |
| 4 to 5 feet | 5.00 |
| 5 to 6 feet | 7.50 |

Thuya occidentalis Rosenthali. A variety quite distinct from any other; habit very dense and compact, with finely cut foliage.

| | |
|--------------------|---------|
| 1½ to 2 feet | \$ 3.00 |
| 2½ to 3 feet | 5.00 |

Thuya occidentalis sibirica (Siberian Arbor-Vitae). The foliage is very full and heavy, and of a peculiar dark green color throughout the year.

| | |
|--------------------|---------|
| 1½ to 2 feet | \$ 2.00 |
| 2½ to 3 feet | 3.50 |
| 3 to 3½ feet | 5.00 |
| 4 to 4½ feet | 7.50 |

Thuya plicata. This wonderful Arbor-Vitae grows to a greater height than any other variety and with its bold glossy foliage, makes a very striking tree; bronzes up beautifully in the Winter and is extremely hardy.

| | |
|--------------------|---------|
| 2½ to 3 feet | \$ 3.00 |
| 3 to 4 feet | 5.00 |

Thuya recurva nana. A dwarf compact grower of irregular outline—distinct from any other dwarf Arbor-Vitae.

| | |
|--------------|---------|
| 1 foot | \$ 2.00 |
| 2 feet | 5.00 |

EVERGREENS

Tsuga - The Hemlocks

No evergreen surpasses the Hemlock for general usefulness in ornamental planting. It is of rapid growth, absolutely hardy, and generally transplants easily. The fine feathery foliage and graceful habit render it a general favorite for ornamental work.

Tsuga canadensis (Canadian Hemlock, or Hemlock Spruce). The best known of the Hemlock family, and in its younger stage it forms a graceful, pyramidal tree with pendulous, delicate branches.

| | |
|--------------------|------------------|
| 2 to 2½ feet | \$ 2.50 |
| 2½ to 3 feet | 3.50 |
| 3½ to 4 feet | 5.00 |
| 5 feet | 7.50 |
| Specimens | \$25.00 to 40.00 |

Tsuga canadensis Sargentii (Sargent's Weeping Hemlock). Low, broad, graceful, weeping habit. A beautiful dwarf tree best adapted for use as a specimen.

| | |
|--------------------|---------|
| 2½ to 3 feet | \$ 5.00 |
| 3 to 4 feet | 7.50 |

Tsuga caroliniana (Carolina Hemlock). Carolina Hemlock is unique in habit, with dark, dense, tufted foliage on sweeping pendulous branches, makes a very distinct and beautiful specimen.

| | |
|--------------------|---------|
| 2½ to 3 feet | \$ 5.00 |
| 3 to 4 feet | 7.50 |

Tsuga Sieboldi (Japanese Hemlock). A beautiful variety from Japan, makes an attractive tree with dark glossy foliage, very hardy, quite distinct in character from our native Hemlock.

| | |
|-------------------|---------|
| 3 to 4 feet | \$ 7.50 |
| 5 to 6 feet | 10.00 |

Evergreen Shrubs

Rhododendrons

Few of the shrubs available for garden and estate decoration possess the beauty and usefulness of the Rhododendron. Evergreen, with glossy laurel-like foliage, it has a distinction of its own through all four seasons, while early June turns the spot it adorns into a fairyland of vari-colored bloom. Every garden where the beautiful and unusual is desired should boast of some sort of Rhododendron plantation.

Although fine when grown as specimens, the most beautiful effect will be obtained from mass planting, with tall growing evergreens used as a background. The planting can also be made more interesting by planting in the foreground some of the dwarf Rhododendrons, Japanese Azaleas, Andromedas, and Leucothoe. Lilies also do well if planted among Rhododendrons, and they are very effective during midsummer.

List of Rhododendrons

Abraham Lincoln. Bright scarlet plant of compact habit; splendid foliage.

| | | |
|---------|-------|---------|
| 1½ feet | ..... | \$ 3.00 |
| 2 feet | ..... | 5.00 |
| 2½ feet | ..... | 7.50 |

Album elegans. A fine variety for the background of plantings. Very tall grower. Bud a delicate blush opening to a pure white bloom.

| | | |
|---------|-------|---------|
| 1½ feet | ..... | \$ 3.00 |
| 2½ feet | ..... | 5.00 |
| 3 feet | ..... | 7.50 |

Album grandiflorum. Color is similar to Album elegans but has smaller foliage and is more spreading in habit.

| | | |
|---------|-------|---------|
| 1½ feet | ..... | \$ 3.00 |
| 2½ feet | ..... | 5.00 |
| 3 feet | ..... | 7.50 |

Album Novum. Very large conspicuous flower truss opening a beautiful shell-pink fading to pure white.

| | | |
|---------|-------|---------|
| 1½ feet | ..... | \$ 3.00 |
| 2½ feet | ..... | 5.00 |
| 3 feet | ..... | 7.50 |

Amphion. A very distinct variety with large pointed truss; the color is a bright rose becoming white toward the base of the petals.

| | | |
|---------|-------|---------|
| 1½ feet | ..... | \$ 3.00 |
| 2½ feet | ..... | 5.00 |
| 3 feet | ..... | 7.50 |

EVERGREEN SHRUBS

Boule de Neige. Pure white. A low growing variety; fine for foreground.

| | |
|---------|---------|
| 1½ feet | \$ 5.00 |
| 2 feet | 7.50 |

Candidissimum. Delicate pink fading to white.

| | |
|---------|---------|
| 1½ feet | \$ 3.00 |
| 2½ feet | 5.00 |
| 3 feet | 7.50 |

Catawbiense alba. White, with fine foliage and splendid habit of plant.

| | |
|---------|---------|
| 1½ feet | \$ 3.00 |
| 2½ feet | 5.00 |
| 3 feet | 7.50 |

Charles Bagley. Beautiful bright cherry-red.

| | |
|---------|---------|
| 1½ feet | \$ 3.00 |
| 2½ feet | 5.00 |
| 3 feet | 7.50 |

Charles Dickens. Glowing scarlet. Considered one of the best reds. An excellent variety for massing where a strong color is desired.

| | |
|---------|---------|
| 1½ feet | \$ 3.00 |
| 2 feet | 5.00 |
| 2½ feet | 7.50 |

Delicatissima. A beautiful variety. Color blush white with pink. Fine glossy foliage.

| | |
|---------|---------|
| 1½ feet | \$ 3.00 |
| 2½ feet | 5.00 |
| 3 feet | 7.50 |

Edward S. Rand. Beautiful crimson with yellow center. Plant is of compact habit, with good foliage.

| | |
|---------|---------|
| 1½ feet | \$ 3.00 |
| 2½ feet | 5.00 |
| 3 feet | 7.50 |

Everestianum. One of the finest Rhododendrons. Rosy lilac spotted and fringed; of medium height and fine foliage.

| | |
|---------|---------|
| 1½ feet | \$ 5.00 |
| 2 feet | 7.50 |

Giganteum. Pale rosy crimson, early flowering.

| | |
|---------|---------|
| 1½ feet | \$ 3.00 |
| 2½ feet | 5.00 |
| 3 feet | 7.50 |

H. H. Hunnewell. Dark rich crimson, fine foliage, good habit.

| | |
|---------|---------|
| 1½ feet | \$ 3.00 |
| 2½ feet | 5.00 |
| 3 feet | 7.50 |

H. W. Sargent. Rich crimson; immense truss. A vigorous grower with large glossy foliage.

| | |
|---------|---------|
| 1½ feet | \$ 3.00 |
| 2½ feet | 5.00 |
| 3 feet | 7.50 |

EVERGREEN SHRUBS

Henrietta Sargent. Clear pink with yellowish green blotches. A dwarf compact grower with good foliage.

| | |
|---------|---------|
| 1½ feet | \$ 5.00 |
| 2 feet | 7.50 |

Ignatius Sargent. Rose-scarlet, beautifully marked.

| | |
|---------|---------|
| 1½ feet | \$ 3.00 |
| 2½ feet | 5.00 |
| 3 feet | 7.50 |

Kettledrum. Rich crimson suffused with purple.

| | |
|---------|---------|
| 1½ feet | \$ 3.00 |
| 2½ feet | 5.00 |
| 3 feet | 7.50 |

Lady Armstrong. Pale rose beautifully spotted. The very best of the pink Rhododendrons.

| | |
|---------|---------|
| 1½ feet | \$ 3.00 |
| 2½ feet | 5.00 |
| 3 feet | 7.50 |

Lady Grey Egerton. Silvery blush; splendid truss and foliage.

| | |
|---------|---------|
| 1½ feet | \$ 3.00 |
| 2½ feet | 5.00 |
| 3 feet | 7.50 |

Madam Carvalho. Clear white with greenish brown spots; a very distinct variety of compact habit.

| | |
|---------|---------|
| 1½ feet | \$ 3.00 |
| 2½ feet | 5.00 |
| 3 feet | 7.50 |

Mrs. C. S. Sargent. One of the very best. Clear rose pink with fine, large, glossy foliage.

| | |
|---------|---------|
| 2 feet | \$ 5.00 |
| 2½ feet | 7.50 |

Old Port. Deep maroon-purple; good foliage.

| | |
|--------|---------|
| 2 feet | \$ 5.00 |
| 3 feet | 7.50 |

Parson's Gloriosum. Rosy pinkish white; splendid habit of plant; makes a good specimen.

| | |
|---------|---------|
| 1½ feet | \$ 3.00 |
| 2½ feet | 5.00 |
| 3 feet | 7.50 |

Roseum elegans. Clear pale pink. Free flowering and a splendid variety to grow as a single specimen.

| | |
|---------|---------|
| 1½ feet | \$ 3.00 |
| 2½ feet | 5.00 |
| 3 feet | 7.50 |

Specimens of the above varieties:

| | |
|--------------|--------------------|
| 3½ to 4 feet | \$10.00 to \$15.00 |
| 4 to 5 feet | 15.00 to 25.00 |

EVERGREEN SHRUBS

Native and Other Species

Rhododendron maximum (Great Laurel). It is a very strong grower, with glossy green foliage, which takes on a deeper color when growing in shady positions. It is the latest flowering sort, its white flowers, tinted more or less with pink, being borne in June and early in July.

| | |
|-------------------|------------------|
| 2½ feet | \$ 3.00 |
| 3 feet | 4.00 |
| 4 feet | 7.50 |
| 6 to 8 feet | \$15.00 to 20.00 |

Rhododendron catawbiense. A very hardy and beautiful Rhododendron from the mountains of North Carolina, color rose-pink.

| | |
|---------------|---------|
| 1½ feet | \$ 2.00 |
| 2½ feet | 3.00 |
| 3 feet | 5.00 |

Rhododendron carolinianum. This is the smallest Alleghanian species, though it often attains a height of 15 feet and is wide-spreading, making a very graceful shrub. The leaves are dark green, rather blunt and narrow, covered with rusty dots below, and are much smaller than either maximum or catawbiense. Its flower clusters appear in the greatest profusion in June, literally covering the plant with a pink or rose-colored mantle.

| | |
|--------------------|---------|
| 1 to 1½ feet | \$ 2.00 |
| 1½ to 2 feet | 3.00 |
| 2½ to 3 feet | 5.00 |

Rhododendron arbutifolium. A dwarf variety with dark green pointed foliage and small pink flowers. It is often mis-called Rhododendron Wilsoni. Of great value for edging plantings of taller Rhododendrons.

| | |
|-----------------------|---------|
| 12 to 15 inches | \$ 2.50 |
| 18 inches | 5.00 |

Rhododendron myrtifolium. A dwarf compact species with delicate pink flowers. Suitable for rockeries or edging plantings of taller Rhododendrons.

| | |
|-----------------------|---------|
| 12 to 15 inches | \$ 2.50 |
| 18 inches | 5.00 |

Andromeda

Andromeda Catesbaei. A valuable small shrub for shady places and wild effects. The oblong leathery leaves change to a beautiful bronze in Autumn, and are so much admired that quantities of sprays are collected from the native woods and sold for Christmas decorations. In early Spring, drooping panicles of small, fragrant, white, wax-like flowers cover it.

| | |
|-----------------------|---------|
| 12 to 15 inches | \$ 1.00 |
| 18 to 24 inches | 2.00 |

Andromeda floribunda; syn., **Pieris floribunda.** A splendid low-growing plant with myrtle-like foliage and spikes of tiny pure white flowers that resemble sprays of lily-of-the-valley; appear in early Spring.

| | |
|-----------------------|-----------------|
| 12 to 15 inches | \$ 3.00 |
| 18 to 24 inches | 5.00 |
| Specimens | \$7.50 to 15.00 |

Andromeda japonica. A beautiful low shrub with drooping racemes of small white, wax-like flowers in May and June. The shining deep green leaves are handsome. A desirable plant at the front of groups of broad-leaved evergreens, or in shaded places.

| | |
|-----------------------|---------|
| 15 to 18 inches | \$ 3.00 |
| 18 to 24 inches | 5.00 |

Azalea

These are among our most beautiful and showy garden plants. The evergreen varieties come from Japan, and form dense, compact bushes which in the Spring are fairly smothered with their bright-colored flowers. No garden should be without some of these shrubs.

Azalea amoena. A well known variety of moderately bushy habit with deep pink flowers the latter part of May and the early part of June.

| | |
|---------------------------------------|------------------|
| 12 to 15 inches | \$ 2.00 |
| 18 to 24 inches | 5.00 |
| Specimens, 3 to 5 feet diameter | \$10.00 to 25.00 |

Azalea Firefly. A very distinct variety with scarlet flowers. The foliage turns bright red in the Autumn.

| | |
|--------------------|------------------|
| 1 to 1½ feet | \$ 2.00 |
| 1½ to 2 feet | 5.00 |
| Specimens | \$10.00 to 25.00 |

Azalea hinodigiri. A popular variety with bright scarlet flowers and glossy green foliage, a very profuse bloomer.

| | |
|-----------------------|---------|
| 12 to 15 inches | \$ 2.00 |
| 15 to 18 inches | 4.00 |
| 18 to 24 inches | 7.50 |

Azalea Hinomayo. In habit and general outline it resembles hinodigiri and flowers about the same time; a wonderfully clear soft shade of pink.

| | |
|-----------------------|---------|
| 10 to 12 inches | \$ 2.50 |
| 12 to 15 inches | 5.00 |

Azalea ledifolia alba. Large pure white flowers; commonly known as the Mountain-of-Snow Azalea.

| | |
|--------------------|---------|
| 1 to 1½ feet | \$ 2.50 |
| 1½ to 2 feet | 5.00 |

Azalea ledifolia magnifica. Large, beautiful rose-colored flowers often 3 inches in diameter.

| | |
|--------------------|---------|
| 1 to 1½ feet | \$ 2.50 |
| 1½ to 2 feet | 5.00 |

EVERGREEN SHRUBS

Berberis

Berberis ^{ru}vericulosa. A handsome new Berberis with bright glossy green foliage, golden yellow flowers in early Spring, makes a dwarf compact plant suitable for the rockery.

| | |
|---------------|---------|
| 9 inch | \$ 1.50 |
| 12 inch | 2.00 |
| 15 inch | 3.00 |

Calluna - Heather

This plant should be more generally known. It is of the easiest possible culture, growing well in ordinary soils. The varieties named below are hardy and bloom continuously from July to October. They are of a dwarf nature, making them excellent subjects for rockery work or planting embankments.

| | |
|-----------------------------------|---------|
| <i>Calluna vulgaris</i> . | |
| 9 to 12 inch spread | \$ 1.00 |
| <i>Calluna vulgaris alba</i> . | |
| 9 to 12 inch spread | \$ 1.00 |
| <i>Calluna vulgaris Alporti</i> . | |
| 9 to 12 inch spread | \$ 1.00 |

Chamaedaphne

Chamaedaphne calyculata nana (Dwarf Leather Leaf). A very low-growing shrub, seldom attaining a height of over a foot. It is of very compact habit and is valuable for the extreme earliness of its pretty white flowers.

| | |
|----------------------------|---------|
| 12 to 15 inch spread | \$ 2.00 |
|----------------------------|---------|

Crataegus

Crataegus pyracantha. An excellent evergreen shrub with glossy dark green foliage and showy orange-scarlet fruit. Can also be used as a vine for training on walls.

| | |
|-------------------------------|--------|
| 2½ to 3 feet, pot grown | \$2.50 |
|-------------------------------|--------|

Ilex - The Hollies

Ilex crenata (Japanese Holly). Small, dark, attractive habit. It withstands shearing and may be trained into any desired form. Makes dense, compact low hedges. Splendidly suited for seashore planting.

| | |
|--------------------|---------|
| 2 to 2½ feet | \$ 3.00 |
| 3 feet | 5.00 |
| 4 feet | 7.50 |

Ilex opaca (American Holly). Thrives best on light sandy soil, though suited for most any lawn not too far North.

| | |
|--------------|---------|
| 3 feet | \$ 5.00 |
| 4 feet | 7.50 |

Ilex aquifolium (English Holly). The stock which we offer of this, the most attractive of all Hollies, are all grafted fruit bearing plants.

| | |
|---------------|---------|
| 2½ feet | \$ 5.00 |
| 3 feet | 7.50 |
| 4 feet | 10.00 |

EVERGREEN SHRUBS

Ilex crenata buxifolia. A dwarf growing variety with box-wood-like foliage suitable as a rockery plant.

| | |
|-----------------------|---------|
| 9 inches | \$ 1.50 |
| 12 to 15 inches | 2.50 |
| 18 inches | 5.00 |

Ilex glabra (Inkberry). An upright bushy shrub with small dark green leaves, one of our hardiest native broad leaved evergreens.

| | |
|-----------------|---------|
| 12 inches | \$ 1.00 |
| 15 inches | 1.50 |
| 18 inches | 2.50 |

Kalmia - The Mountain Laurel

Kalmia latifolia. Without doubt the Laurel is one of the choicest of American broad-leaved evergreens, with rosy white flowers, delicately picked out with carmine dots.

| | |
|--------------------|---------|
| 1½ to 2 feet | \$ 2.50 |
| 2½ to 3 feet | 5.00 |
| 3 to 4 feet | 7.50 |

Mahonia

Mahonia aquifolia (Oregon Grape). A native plant with handsome prickly foliage that is a deep glossy green in Spring and turns to a bright bronze color in Winter.

| | |
|---------------|---------|
| 1½ feet | \$ 1.50 |
| 2½ feet | 2.50 |

Pachysandra

Pachysandra terminalis. A desirable evergreen with thick, glossy foliage, forming a dense mat, making a good, low-growing cover plant, excellent edging plant for rhododendrons, etc.

| | |
|-----------------|-----------------|
| Pot grown | \$2.50 per doz. |
| Pot grown | \$15.00 per 100 |

Buxus - The Boxwood

A perfectly hardy evergreen, forming compact, shapely specimens much used in colonial and formal gardening. They stand shearing well, and may be trained into almost any form desired.

Buxus sempervirens.

Bushes—

| | |
|---------------|---------|
| 15 inch | \$ 2.00 |
| 18 inch | 3.00 |
| 24 inch | 5.00 |
| 30 inch | 7.50 |

Pyramids—

| | |
|---------------|---------|
| 2½ feet | \$ 5.00 |
| 3 feet | 7.50 |
| 4 feet | 10.00 |

Deciduous Ornamental Trees

Deciduous Trees are a necessity. Among the most popular are the Maples, Oaks, Planes, Elms, and Lindens, all of them being largely used for park and avenue planting, while others are more suitable for planting on the lawn as single specimens. With a judicious selection, many a lawn that is now devoid of trees can be made attractive at very little cost, and when once established they require little care.

Acer - The Maples

The Maples are rightly considered the standard shade trees of this country. Among the varieties listed below may be found trees for every purpose—for street planting, screens, massing or for specimens on the lawn.

Acer platanoides (Norway Maple). One of the best and most largely used of the Maples, succeeding generally everywhere, and particularly valuable as a street or lawn tree.

| | |
|-----------------------------|---------|
| 2 to 2½ inch diameter | \$ 7.50 |
| 2½ to 3 inch diameter | 10.00 |

Acer saccharum (Sugar Maple). The most useful of all the Maples, either for park or lawn planting. It is a vigorous, straight grower, producing a massive trunk and a well-formed oval top.

| | |
|-----------------------------|---------|
| 1½ to 2 inch diameter | \$ 5.00 |
| 2 to 2½ inch diameter | 7.50 |

Acer Polymorphum - The Japanese Maples

The Japanese Maples comprise a splendid set of rather low-growing, shrubby trees, clothed with graceful, delicately cut foliage, which is highly colored throughout the season. These trees are most beautiful and useful as single specimens.

Acer polymorphum atropurpureum (Purple-Leaved Japan Maple). Slow-growing, with deeply cut, very dark purple foliage. Effective and beautiful.

| | |
|--------------------|---------|
| 2 to 2½ feet | \$ 5.00 |
| 2½ to 3 feet | 7.50 |

Acer polymorphum atropurpureum dissectum (Cut-Leaved Purple Japan Maple). One of the most striking of the Japanese Maples. Forms dwarf specimens of a weeping habit.

| | |
|-----------------------|---------|
| 3 feet diameter | \$10.00 |
| 5 feet diameter | 15.00 |

DECIDUOUS TREES

Aesculus - The Horse-Chestnuts

Aesculus hippocastanum (European White-Flowering). A magnificent, stately tree with large leaves growing in groups of five. For dense shade no better tree can be grown. A handsome sight in Spring when it bears its wealth of beautiful flowers in large upright panicles.

1½ to 2 inch diameter\$ 5.00

Aesculus rubicunda (Red-Flowering). Similar in habit to the white-flowering, but with pink flowers which bloom later.

1½ to 2 inch diameter\$ 5.00

Betula - The Birches

Betula alba (European White Birch). An elegant, rapid-growing, slender-branched pyramidal tree, with dainty foliage and beautiful bark.

6 to 7 feet\$ 2.50

Betula alba laciniata (Cut-Leaved Birch). A form of *Betula alba* with deeply cut foliage.

7 to 8 feet\$ 5.00

Betula alba pendula (Weeping Birch). One of the most popular lawn trees. Decidedly picturesque and artistic.

5 to 6 feet\$ 5.00

Carpinus - The Hornbeam

Carpinus betulus (European Hornbeam). A strong, compact grower with stiff, twiggy branches. Withstands shearing so well that it may be used for formal work and hedges.

5 to 6 feet\$ 2.50

The Catalpas

Catalpa Bungei (Umbrella Tree). A rapid-growing round-headed tree, usually grafted on stems 5 to 8 feet high and used as a standard. Especially useful in formal work.

18 inch diameter head\$ 4.00

DECIDUOUS TREES

Cerasus - The Flowering Cherries

Among the flowering trees these demand a prominent place. As single specimens on the lawn, they are unique and handsome, never failing to give a wealth of bloom.

Cerasus avium flore pleno. (Double White Japanese Flowering Cherry).

5 to 6 feet\$ 5.00

Cerasus James H. Veitch. A Japanese cherry, producing deep rose-pink double flowers in early Spring in great profusion.

5 to 6 feet\$ 5.00

Cerasus japonica rosea pendula (Japan Weeping Rose-Flowering Cherry). The branches are slender, and fall gracefully to the ground.

5 to 6 feet\$ 5.00

Cerasus rosea plena. (Double Pink Japanese Flowering Cherry).

5 to 6 feet\$ 5.00

Cercidiphyllum

Cercidiphyllum japonicum. A hardy ornamental tree of pyramidal form, of almost fastigiate habit when young, with handsome, light green foliage, turning yellow and scarlet in the Fall.

5 to 6 feet\$ 5.00

8 to 10 feet 10.00

Cercis - The Judas Trees

Cercis canadensis (Redbud, or American Judas). One of the earliest flowering of our native trees, bearing clusters of deep pink flowers all along the branches, before the foliage appears. Forms a feature in the early Spring landscape.

4 to 5 feet\$ 2.50

6 to 7 feet 5.00

Cercis japonica (Japan Judas Tree). Of medium size, rounded form, foliage deep, shining green; flowers of a rich reddish purple color.

3 to 4 feet\$ 2.50

Cladrastis - Yellow Wood

Cladrastis tinctoria. A graceful, beautiful, round-headed lawn tree, covered with white, sweet-scented flowers in June.

5 to 6 feet\$ 2.50

DECIDUOUS TREES

Cornus - The Dogwoods

Cornus controversa (New Chinese Dogwood). A new introduction from Western China, the most valuable addition in recent years to our small-flowering trees.

| | |
|---------------------|---------|
| 5 to 6 feet | \$ 5.00 |
| 10 to 12 feet | 15.00 |

Cornus florida (White Dogwood). One of the most beautiful of our native flowering trees. Before the leaves appear in early May it is covered with large white blossoms; in Autumn it is ablaze with bright red berries and foliage.

| | |
|---------------------|---------|
| 5 to 6 feet | \$ 2.00 |
| 6 to 7 feet | 3.00 |
| 7 to 8 feet | 5.00 |
| 9 to 10 feet | 10.00 |
| 12 to 15 feet | 15.00 |

Cornus florida rubra (Red-Flowering Dogwood). This tree possesses the many good qualities of the White Dogwood and resembles it in all but the flowers, which in this case are a bright pink and very handsome.

| | |
|-------------------|------------------|
| 4 to 5 feet | \$ 5.00 |
| 5 to 6 feet | 7.50 |
| 7 to 8 feet | \$10.00 to 15.00 |

Cornus kousa. A Japanese counterpart of our native Dogwood, but blooms in June.

| | |
|-------------------|---------|
| 4 to 5 feet | \$ 3.50 |
| 5 to 6 feet | 5.00 |
| 7 to 8 feet | 10.00 |

Cornus kousa chinensis. This form of the Japanese Cornus, recently discovered in Western China by Wilson, is said to have all the good qualities of *Cornus kousa* but with larger flowers.

| | |
|--------------------|---------|
| 2½ to 3 feet | \$ 5.00 |
| 3 to 4 feet | 7.50 |
| 4 to 5 feet | 10.00 |

Crataegus - The Hawthorns

The Hawthorns are particularly bright and attractive when clothed in the brilliant foliage of Autumn; the red fruit of most varieties is very ornamental; they flower abundantly in May and June, and are fragrant and showy.

Crataegus crus-galli (Cockspur Thorn). Beautiful in flower and showy in Winter as its scarlet fruits persist a long time.

| | |
|-------------------|---------|
| 5 to 6 feet | \$ 3.00 |
| 7 to 8 feet | 5.00 |

Crataegus oxyacantha (English Hawthorn). Fragrant single white flowers followed by scarlet fruit.

| | |
|-------------------|---------|
| 5 to 6 feet | \$ 3.00 |
| 7 to 8 feet | 5.00 |

Crataegus coccinea flore pleno (Double Scarlet Thorn). One of the most popular of all the Thorns; its double scarlet flowers make it an attractive lawn specimen.

| | |
|-------------------|---------|
| 5 to 6 feet | \$ 3.00 |
| 7 to 8 feet | 5.00 |

DECIDUOUS TREES

Crataegus cordata (Washington Thorn). Makes a graceful tree, with intense scarlet fruit which persists during the Winter months.

| | |
|-------------------|---------|
| 4 to 5 feet | \$ 3.00 |
| 5 to 6 feet | 5.00 |
| 7 to 8 feet | 7.50 |

We can also supply the following native Thorns, all of which make splendid specimen trees; the foliage colors up highly during the early Autumn, and all of them have large showy fruit which persist well into the Winter months.

| | | | |
|--|---|-------------------|---------|
| coccinioides. rotundifolia. nitida. pentandra. prunifolia. diffusa. | } | 3 to 4 feet | \$ 2.50 |
| | | 4 to 5 feet | 3.50 |
| | | 5 to 6 feet | 5.00 |

Cytisus - Golden Chain

Cytisus laburnum. A small tree, taking its name from the long clusters of golden blossoms produced in June.

| | |
|-------------------|---------|
| 5 to 6 feet | \$ 3.00 |
|-------------------|---------|

Fagus - The Beeches

The Beech is a lordly tree, with its great, smooth trunk and spreading branches, and, though it never reaches the size of the chestnut, it is far more beautiful and longer lived. All the Beeches require care in transplanting, as their roots are sensitive to exposure.

Fagus ferruginea (American Beech). One of the most majestic native trees, always symmetrical and handsome; the smooth gray bark is an attractive feature, particularly in Winter.

| | |
|-------------------|---------|
| 5 to 6 feet | \$ 4.00 |
| 6 to 7 feet | 6.00 |
| 7 to 8 feet | 10.00 |

Fagus sylvatica (European Beech). Of rather slower growth and more compact form than the American; a choice and beautiful tree; retains its foliage very late, sometimes all Winter, and forms a good screen or windbreak.

| | |
|-------------------|---------|
| 5 to 6 feet | \$ 5.00 |
| 6 to 7 feet | 7.50 |
| 7 to 8 feet | 10.00 |

Fagus sylvatica pendula (Weeping Beech). A remarkably picturesque tree. The foliage is very rich green, and hangs in masses.

| | |
|---------------------|---------|
| 10 to 12 feet | \$15.00 |
|---------------------|---------|

Fagus sylvatica purpurea (Purple Beech). A fine shade tree, and, after it is well established, is a rapid grower. The foliage is bright, glossy, and of that rich purplish color.

| | |
|---------------------|------------------|
| 5 to 6 feet | \$ 5.00 |
| 7 to 8 feet | 10.00 |
| 10 to 12 feet | \$15.00 to 25.00 |

DECIDUOUS TREES

Halesia

Halesia tetraptera (Snowdrop Tree). A fine hardy small-leaved tree which about the middle of May is covered with a mass of small snow-white flowers.

| | |
|-------------------|---------|
| 6 to 7 feet | \$ 3.00 |
| 8 to 9 feet | 5.00 |

Koelreuteria - Varnish Tree

Koelreuteria paniculata (Varnish Tree). A fine low-growing, well-branched tree from China, with glossy, fern-like foliage, bearing large panicles of brilliant golden flowers in July.

| | |
|--------------------|---------|
| 8 to 10 feet | \$ 5.00 |
|--------------------|---------|

Liquidambar - Sweet Gum

Liquidambar styraciflua. A splendid tree of rapid, pyramidal growth; the beautiful glossy green foliage resembles the maple, but is star-shaped and changes to a bronzy crimson in Autumn.

| | |
|-------------------|---------|
| 6 to 8 feet | \$ 3.00 |
|-------------------|---------|

Liriodendron - The Tulip Tree

Liriodendron tulipifera. The large tulip-shaped flowers, of a greenish yellow blotched with orange, appear early in June, followed by odd seed vessels in the Autumn. One of the finest trees for street, lawn and park planting.

| | |
|---------------------|--------|
| 8 to 10 feet | \$4.00 |
| 10 to 12 feet | 5.00 |

The Magnolias

The large, beautiful and fragrant flowers of the Magnolias, the richness of their foliage and stately aspect, place them first among flowering trees. Planted as lawn specimens, or in groups against evergreens, they are very effective.

Magnolia Alexandrina. Flowers cup-shaped, white and pink inside. Blooms in early April.

| | |
|--------------|---------|
| 3 feet | \$ 5.00 |
| 4 feet | 7.50 |

Magnolia conspicua. The flowers are of the purest white. Tree is very compact in habit; blooms about the middle of April.

| | |
|--------------|---------|
| 3 feet | \$ 5.00 |
| 4 feet | 7.50 |

Magnolia Lennei (Lenne's Magnolia). This remarkable tree blooms in May and frequently again in late Summer. Its flowers are dark rose without and pearly white within.

| | |
|--------------|---------|
| 3 feet | \$ 5.00 |
| 4 feet | 7.50 |

Magnolia Soulangeana. A strong grower with large, glossy foliage. Flowers are white with pink inside, opening in April.

| | |
|--------------|---------|
| 3 feet | \$ 5.00 |
| 4 feet | 7.50 |

Magnolia stellata (Hall's Japanese Magnolia). Of dwarf and compact habit. Flowers are pure white, semi-double and very fragrant; one of the earliest to flower.

| | |
|--------------------|---------|
| 2 to 2½ feet | \$ 5.00 |
|--------------------|---------|

DECIDUOUS TREES

Malus - The Flowering Crabs

The flowering Crabs have few rivals among flowering trees and shrubs. They are of easy culture and whether planted singly or in masses, give remarkable and quick results.

Malus floribunda. Single flowers in wonderful profusion; beautiful carmine in bud; white when open. Fruit very ornamental in Autumn.

| | |
|-------------------|---------|
| 4 to 5 feet | \$ 3.00 |
| 6 to 7 feet | 5.00 |
| 7 to 8 feet | 10.00 |

Malus floribunda atrosanguinea. Flowers crimson, produced in great profusion. A charming variety.

| | |
|-------------------|---------|
| 4 to 5 feet | \$ 3.00 |
| 6 to 7 feet | 5.00 |
| 7 to 8 feet | 10.00 |

Malus ioensis (Bechtel's Crab). One of the finest flowering crabs. Pink and white double flowers.

| | |
|-------------------|---------|
| 3 to 4 feet | \$ 2.50 |
| 5 to 6 feet | 5.00 |

Malus Niedzwetzkyana. A Russian Turkestan species, remarkable for the red color of flowers, branches, leaves and fruit.

| | |
|-------------------|---------|
| 4 to 5 feet | \$ 3.00 |
| 6 to 7 feet | 5.00 |
| 7 to 8 feet | 10.00 |

Malus Parkmanni. Habit dwarf; a compact grower. Foliage dark green, remaining late on the tree. Flowers very double, dark rose, drooping, and retain their color until they drop from the tree. A beautiful variety.

| | |
|-------------------|---------|
| 4 to 5 feet | \$ 5.00 |
| 5 to 6 feet | 7.50 |

Malus Scheideckeri. Flowers quite double, red in bud, changing to pink or rose color. Yellow fruit.

| | |
|-------------------|---------|
| 3 to 4 feet | \$ 3.50 |
| 4 to 5 feet | 5.00 |

Malus spectabilis. Tall shrub or small tree, large pink semi-double flowers of medium size.

| | |
|-------------------|---------|
| 4 to 5 feet | \$ 3.00 |
| 6 to 7 feet | 5.00 |
| 7 to 8 feet | 10.00 |

DECIDUOUS TREES

Morus - The Mulberries

Morus pendula (Teas' Weeping Mulberry). Unquestionably the best weeping tree grown. It forms a very formal round top from which long, slender branches drop gracefully to the ground, forming a distinctly beautiful lawn decoration.

5 to 6 feet \$ 4.00

Oxydendron

Oxydendron arboreum (Sorrel Tree). This is one of the most beautiful of our small flowering trees. It is well worth growing for its bright green shining leaves which in Autumn turn to bright scarlet. Its white andromeda-like flowers are also very attractive.

3 to 4 feet \$ 2.00
4 to 5 feet 3.00
6 to 7 feet 5.00

Persica - The Flowering Peaches

The double-flowered varieties are distinguished for their showy and beautiful bloom. At the blossoming season in May every branchlet is covered with a mass of beautifully formed, highly colored flowers, rendering the trees most interesting objects and attracting notice from a distance.

Persica amygdalis vulgaris fl. rosea plena (Double Rose-Flowering Peach). Flowers double, pale rose-colored, like small roses. Very pretty.

4 to 5 feet \$ 2.50
5 to 6 feet 3.50

Persica Clara Meyer (Double Red-Flowering Peach). Flowers semi-double, bright red; superb.

3 to 4 feet \$ 2.50
4 to 5 feet 3.50

Platanus - The Planes

Platanus orientalis (Oriental Plane). A rapid-growing, broad-topped, large-leaved tree of large size, producing one of the finest trees we have.

2 to 2½ in. diameter \$ 5.00

Populus - The Poplars

Populus nigra fastigiata (Lombardy Poplar). An extremely rapid-growing variety, with close, upright branches, which are well covered with small, bright green leaves, pale green underneath.

8 to 10 feet \$ 2.50
10 to 12 feet 3.50

DECIDUOUS TREES

Prunus - Flowering Plum

Prunus Pissardi. Small tree with lustrous dark purple leaves and small pinkish white flowers.

| | |
|-------------------|---------|
| 4 to 5 feet | \$ 2.00 |
| 6 to 7 feet | 3.00 |

Prunus tomentosa. One of the earliest of our small flowering trees; makes a beautiful specimen giving a wealth of bloom during early April, followed by bright red fruits which are edible.

| | |
|-------------------|---------|
| 3 to 4 feet | \$ 2.00 |
| 4 to 5 feet | 3.00 |

Pterostyrax

Pterostyrax hispida. One of the most beautiful of our small flowering trees, light green leaves and white bell-shaped flowers, borne on short racemes along the whole length of the branches.

| | |
|-------------------|---------|
| 5 to 6 feet | \$ 5.00 |
| 7 to 8 feet | 7.50 |

Quercus - The Oaks

The Oak is one of our grandest trees, and does not grow slowly, as is often supposed. When once established it will make a yearly growth equal to that of any other species. Their broad-spreading branches make Oaks desirable for avenue planting or as single specimens on the lawn.

Quercus cocinea (Scarlet Oak). A magnificent, free-growing, round-topped tree, with deeply cut foliage of a bright green which changes to most brilliant scarlet and red tints in the Autumn.

| | |
|----------------------------|---------|
| 1½ to 2 in. diameter | \$ 5.00 |
| 2 to 2½ in. diameter | 7.50 |

Quercus palustris (Pin Oak). An upright, vigorous-growing variety, quite pyramidal in its young state, but finally forming a stately, round-topped tree, with long, slightly pendulous branches.

| | |
|----------------------------|---------|
| 1½ to 2 in diameter | \$ 5.00 |
| 2 to 2½ in. diameter | 7.50 |

Quercus rubra (Red Oak). A very tall-growing, stout-branched, broad, symmetrical tree, with large, rich, dark green foliage that turns bronzy red in the Autumn.

| | |
|----------------------------|---------|
| 1½ to 2 in diameter | \$ 5.00 |
| 2 to 2½ in. diameter | 7.50 |

DECIDUOUS TREES

Salisburia - The Ginkgo, or Maidenhair Tree

Salisburia adiantifolia. A very ornamental, vigorous-growing tree of pyramidal form, with clean, straight trunk. Bears leathery foliage resembling that of the maidenhair fern in shape.

| | |
|----------------------------|---------|
| 1½ to 2 in. diameter | \$ 5.00 |
| 2 to 2½ in. diameter | 7.50 |

Salix - The Willows

Salix babylonica (Weeping Willow). Probably the best known of the Willows. The long and slender branches give it a graceful, weeping habit.

| | |
|--------------------|---------|
| 7 to 8 feet | \$ 3.50 |
| 8 to 10 feet | 5.00 |

Salix caprea (Pussy Willow). A quick-growing shrubby tree, which is pretty in the first warm days of Spring with a multitude of small fur-like catkins along its branches.

| | |
|-------------------|---------|
| 5 to 6 feet | \$ 2.00 |
|-------------------|---------|

Sophora

Sophora japonica. A very attractive tree from Japan, with shining green leaves. In August, when few other trees or shrubs are in flower, this one is showy with its clusters of white bloom. The wood is olive green.

| | |
|-------------------|---------|
| 5 to 6 feet | \$ 5.00 |
| 7 to 8 feet | 7.50 |

Sorbus - The Mountain Ash

A class of showy, medium-sized trees, of great beauty of foliage and fruit; adapted to all soils and situations. This tree seldom requires pruning, takes up but little room, and is especially valuable for small places.

Sorbus americana (American Mountain Ash). A compact, oval-headed tree, with dark green, compound foliage and showy clusters of bright red berries.

| | |
|-------------------|---------|
| 6 to 7 feet | \$ 3.50 |
|-------------------|---------|

Sorbus aucuparia (European Mountain Ash). A pretty tree, with fine, pinnate foliage; bears numerous clusters of bright red berries, which are very conspicuous and handsome from midsummer till frost.

| | |
|-------------------|---------|
| 6 to 7 feet | \$ 3.50 |
|-------------------|---------|

DECIDUOUS TREES

Tilia - The Lindens

Handsome trees of the highest rank; rapid growers, forming dense, broad, round-topped specimens bearing broad, glossy foliage that produces the densest shade of any American tree.

Tilia argentea (Silver Linden). A very rapid-growing, pyramidal tree, with broad, very dark green foliage, downy underneath, retaining its beautiful green color until late in the Fall.

2 to 2½ in. diameter\$ 5.00

Tilia cordata. The smallest leaved of all the Lindens, a tree of fine habit and flowers profusely even in its young state.

2 to 2½ in. diameter\$ 5.00
3 in. diameter 10.00

Tilia dasystyla (Crimean Linden). A variety of fine form, with thick, glossy, deep green foliage, and attractive yellowish twigs during the Winter months.

2 to 2½ in. diameter\$ 5.00

Tilia vulgaris. Vigorous-growing pyramidal variety; foliage dark green, of medium size. One of the most valuable of the Lindens for avenue use.

2 to 2½ in. diameter\$ 5.00
3 in. diameter 10.00

Ulmus - The Elms

One of the most stately of our native American trees. Quick-growing, transplanting easily, and exceptionally desirable for street and avenue planting. In order to secure the best development, they require a rich, moist soil.

Ulmus americana (American, or Rock Elm). The most magnificent of all the Elms, forming a stately tree with a broad reaching top, and swaying, pendulous branches. More characteristic of American landscapes than almost any other tree.

1½ to 2 in. diameter\$ 5.00
2½ to 3 in. diameter 10.00

Ulmus scabra pendula (Weeping Elm). One of the best weeping trees known.

6 to 7 feet\$ 5.00
7 to 8 feet 7.50

Hardy Flowering Deciduous Shrubs



THE IMPORTANCE of a liberal use of hardy shrubbery in planting American gardens was not fully appreciated up to a recent period; but with the growing desire to accomplish more in the way of brilliant color effects, and to supply plantings of trees with attractive undergrowth, greater attention is now being paid to shrubbery, and it is used in large quantities for border and screen work, also in forming groups and beds. Flowering shrubs probably give more satisfaction than any other class of deciduous plants, as they require but little care.

Althea - Rose of Sharon

The Altheas are fine, free-growing, flowering shrubs of the easiest cultivation. Very desirable on account of blooming in August and September, when scarcely any other tree or shrub is in bloom.

Boule de Feu. Double, very deep violet pink.

Alba plena. Very double, white flowers splashed with carmine.

Coelestis. Double, medium sized flowers, violet-blue.

Lady Stanley. Semi-double, flesh pink with carmine markings.

Rubis. Dark violet-pink with carmine center.

Totus albus. Very large single pure white.

| | |
|-------------------|---------|
| 3 to 4 feet | \$ 1.00 |
| 4 to 5 feet | 2.00 |

Abelia

Abelia grandiflora. A free-flowering, half-evergreen shrub with dark, glossy foliage and white blossoms blushed with pink. Flowers throughout the Summer. Habit pendulous and graceful.

| | |
|--------------------|---------|
| 1½ to 2 feet | \$ 1.00 |
| 2½ to 3 feet | 2.00 |

Amelanchier

Amelanchier botryapium (Juneberry). A dwarf shrub with glabrous foliage, bearing white flowers in late April, followed by edible, dark red berries.

| | |
|-------------------|---------|
| 4 to 5 feet | \$ 2.00 |
|-------------------|---------|

DECIDUOUS SHRUBS

Aronia - Blue Chokeberry

Aronia arbutifolia. Very ornamental shrub with leaves having woolly surface underneath, bright Autumn tints, pure white flowers and bright red berries.

| | |
|--------------|---------|
| 3 feet | \$ 1.00 |
| 4 feet | 2.00 |

Aronia nigra. A very desirable, dense-growing, native, ornamental shrub, literally covered in May with a sheet of white flowers borne in cymes, which are followed by showy black fruit. Leaves deep red in Fall.

| | |
|--------------|---------|
| 3 feet | \$ 1.00 |
|--------------|---------|

Azalea

All the Deciduous Azaleas are very useful for bordering heavy plantings of shrubbery. They produce well-shaped, bushy specimens and are decidedly effective in many situations. They differ from the evergreen Azaleas in that they lose their foliage in Winter and their flowers are larger; they are all perfectly hardy, doing well in any locality.

Azalea mollis. These are among the most brilliant and beautiful of shrubs. Their flowers are far larger than the other Azaleas and they may be had in a wide range of colors, the yellows, oranges, and reds predominating.

| | |
|-----------------------|---------|
| 12 to 15 inches | \$ 2.50 |
| 18 to 24 inches | 5.00 |

Azalea pontica (Ghent Azalea). These interesting hybrids rival the Mollis in loveliness. They follow the latter in season of bloom and are a splendid companion for them. They have an even wider range of color, boasting all shades of white, yellow, orange, pink, and red.

| | |
|-----------------------|---------|
| 12 to 15 inches | \$ 2.50 |
| 18 to 24 inches | 5.00 |

Azalea ponkanense. A beautiful Azalea from Korea; makes a low, compact bush which never fails to cover itself with large rose-pink flowers in early Spring.

| | |
|----------------------|---------|
| 9 to 12 inches | \$ 2.50 |
|----------------------|---------|

Azalea Schlippenbachi. Another interesting Azalea from Korea and undoubtedly the most beautiful of all the Azaleas from the Orient; large pale pink flowers with dark spots at base of petals.

| | |
|----------------------|---------|
| 6 to 9 inches | \$ 3.00 |
| 9 to 12 inches | 5.00 |

Azalea yodagawa. A most profuse bloomer. The flowers borne in large clusters, are of a pure deep lilac color. Makes a good-sized shrub and is very attractive in Autumn, when the foliage becomes highly colored.

| | |
|-----------------------|-----------------|
| 12 to 18 inches | \$ 2.00 |
| 18 to 24 inches | 3.00 |
| 24 to 30 inches | 5.00 |
| Specimens | \$7.50 to 10.00 |

DECIDUOUS SHRUBS

Azalea arborescens. Fragrant white flowers with pink stamens; foliage in Autumn turns to brilliant shades of red.
 1½ feet \$ 2.00

Azalea lutea (Flame Azalea, or Red Wood Honeysuckle). The most striking and showy of the native Azaleas. They produce a mass of orange-red blooms during the months of May and June.
 18 inches \$ 2.00

Azalea Vaseyi (Southern Azalea, or Pink Wood Honeysuckle). The bright pink to rosy white flowers appear early in April before the foliage, producing a delightfully fresh effect. The foliage colors beautifully in the Autumn.
 18 inches \$ 2.00

Azalea viscosa (White Azalea). A variety commonly found in most of the northern bogs and swamps. It is a late-blooming species, producing an abundance of small, white, fragrant flowers during June and early July. It does particularly well in moist situations, and is largely used for planting on the borders of streams and ponds, and in bogs and swamps.
 2½ feet \$ 2.00

Berberis - The Barberries

Berberis Thunbergi (Japanese Barberry). A quick-growing dwarf shrub with spreading, compact habit, the foliage changing to a beautiful coppery red in Autumn. It bears a mass of bright scarlet fruit which is very attractive during the Winter months. One of the best hedge plants.
 1½ to 2 feet \$ 0.50
 Per doz. 5.00
 Per 100 40.00

Buddleia

Buddleia magnifica (Summer Lilac). A quick-growing shrub, bearing in July and August beautiful spikes of lavender-colored flowers. This shrub should be cut back to the ground every Spring.
 2 to 2½ feet \$ 1.00

Calycanthus - Sweet Shrub

Calycanthus floridus. Thick-growing bushy shrub, bearing deep chocolate-colored flowers, with strong strawberry fragrance. One of the favorites of the old-time gardens.
 3 to 4 feet \$ 1.00

Chionanthus - White Fringe

Chionanthus virginica. One of the most ornamental of our native shrubs. Literally covered in early May and June with loose, drooping panicles of graceful, delicate, white flowers.
 2½ to 3 feet \$ 1.00

DECIDUOUS SHRUBS

Clethra - Sweet Pepper Bush

Clethra alnifolia. A low-growing shrub with bright green foliage and bearing fragrant white flowers in spikes from July to September. Very dainty and effective when planted in front of higher shrubs.

2 to 3 feet\$ 1.00

Corchorus or Kerria

Corchorus japonica (Globe Flower). A graceful slender shrub, with long, willowy shoots and handsome sharply toothed foliage. Bears a profusion of showy, bright yellow flowers in early Spring and more or less all Summer.

2½ to 3 feet\$ 1.00

Cornus

Cornus mascula (Cornelian Cherry). A dense-growing, beautiful shrub, covered with glossy green foliage, bearing a profusion of yellow flowers in March and April, and a profuse crop of scarlet berries in the Fall.

3 to 4 feet\$ 1.00

Cornus sibirica (Siberian Red Osier). An effective, high-growing shrub, 6 to 10 feet tall, with bright, blood-red branches which shine out most beautifully against dark backgrounds, especially in early Spring.

3 to 4 feet\$ 1.00

Cornus sibirica aurea. A golden-leaved variety of the above.

3 to 4 feet\$ 1.00

Corylopsis

Corylopsis pauciflora. A rare Japanese shrub of low, spreading habit, producing a mass of yellow flowers before the leaves appear. One of the choicest early-flowering shrubs.

1½ to 2 feet\$ 2.00

Corylopsis spicata. A tall-growing form of the preceding, with lemon yellow flowers. A shrub of fine habit and requires no pruning.

2½ feet\$ 2.00

Corylus - The Hazels

Corylus americana (Hazelnut). Valued for its edible nuts as well as for its decorative value as a lawn shrub for heavy mass plantings.

3 to 4 feet\$ 1.00

DECIDUOUS SHRUBS

Cotoneaster

The Cotoneasters are an interesting and useful group of shrubs, all of them have small white or pinkish white flowers followed by highly colored fruits which persist well into the Winter months. The dwarf varieties are suitable for the rockery.

TALL VARIETIES

Cotoneaster acutifolia villosula. A graceful shrub with spreading branches and red flowers and fruit.

3 to 4 feet\$ 2.00

Cotoneaster Dielsiana. A large shrub with wide spreading branches, slightly drooping, small dark green lustrous leaves, and inconspicuous red flowers and fruits.

3 to 4 feet\$ 2.00

Cotoneaster multiflora calocarpa. Earliest of the Cotoneasters to bloom. Its flowers are white and are borne in compact clusters. The fruit is orange-red and very showy and the leaves blue-green. One of the finest Cotoneasters.

3 to 4 feet\$ 2.00

Cotoneaster nitens. One of the most graceful of this group of shrubs. It has small red flowers and fruits and lustrous dark green leaves.

3 to 4 feet\$ 2.00

Cotoneaster Simonsi. A tall growing variety with lustrous dark green leaves and large orange red fruits.

3 to 4 feet\$ 2.00

Cotoneaster Zabelli. This variety has red flowers and fruits and small dark green leaves.

3 to 4 feet\$ 2.00

DWARF VARIETIES

Cotoneaster Wilsoni. A rounded, spreading form with dark red fruit.

12 to 15 inch spread\$ 1.50

Cotoneaster Wilsoni perpusila. A prostrate creeping form of the above, having dark red fruit, an excellent variety for ground cover.

9 to 12 inch spread\$ 1.50

Cotoneaster horizontalis. A well known sort with horizontal spreading branches with bright red fruit.

12 to 15 inch spread\$ 1.50

Cotoneaster microphylla. A low, spreading plant with small dark, glossy green leaves; attractive scarlet fruit.

9 to 12 inch spread\$ 1.50

Cotoneaster microphylla thymnifolia. The smallest leaved of all the Cotoneasters, excellent for rockery planting.

9 to 12 inch spread\$ 1.50

DECIDUOUS SHRUBS

Cydonia - Japanese Quince

Cydonia japonica. A somewhat spiny shrub 4 or 5 feet tall, which bears great quantities of bright red flowers in early Spring before its foliage matures.

2 to 2½ feet\$ 1.00

Desmodium

Desmodium penduliflora. A dwarf, slender looking shrub with graceful wiry stems and pretty pea-shaped lavender pink flowers. A valuable late blooming shrub.

1½ to 2 feet\$ 1.00

Deutzia

Hardy, vigorous, graceful, bushy shrubs which are densely clothed with thick wreaths of tassel-like flowers during the month of June. The taller varieties are much used for specimens, while the low-growing sorts are particularly valuable for grouping in borders or planting near dwellings.

Deutzia crenata. The tallest of the Deutzias, bearing a profusion of double white flowers. An early bloomer.

3 to 4 feet\$ 1.00

Deutzia gracilis (Slender-Branched Deutzia). A charming species of dwarf habit, introduced from Japan by Dr. Siebold. Flowers pure white. The first to flower, about the middle of June.

1 to 1½ feet\$ 1.00

Deutzia Lemoinei. A very early bloomer, the entire plant being covered with erect panicles of snow-white flowers.

1½ to 2 feet\$ 1.00

Elaeagnus - Japanese Oleaster

Elaeagnus longipes. A unique Japanese shrub, 5 to 8 feet tall, with reddish brown branches, handsome foliage, fragrant white flowers and bright red fruit, slightly acid in taste. Often used for jelly.

2 to 3 feet\$ 1.00

Enkianthus

Enkianthus campanulatus (Japanese Bellflower). An upright growing shrub, the young twigs of which are bright red in color. It has odd bell-shaped flowers and the Autumn coloring of the foliage is superb.

2 to 2½ feet\$ 2.50

Euonymus

Euonymus alatus. Of dwarf, compact habit; wood very corky; leaves small; fruit red. Very beautiful in Autumn when foliage turns bright red.

2½ to 3 feet\$ 2.00

5 to 6 feet 5.00

DECIDUOUS SHRUBS

Exochorda

Exochorda grandiflora (Pearl Bush). A hardy Chinese shrub of rare merit, with slender branches and small leaves. Most beautiful in bloom when covered with fragrant clusters of pure white, starry flowers.

3 to 4 feet\$ 1.00

Forsythia

Forsythia Fortunei (Golden Bell). Strong, upright grower, covered with broad, dark green foliage. Bears a profusion of bright yellow flowers in early April.

3 to 4 feet\$ 1.00

Forsythia suspensa. A strong-growing weeping form, with long pendulous branches and bright green foliage. Its bright yellow flowers are borne early in April. One of the most graceful shrubs in cultivation.

3 to 4 feet\$ 1.00

Forsythia viridissima. Tall-growing variety covered with deep yellow flowers in April. Foliage a bright green, rather lighter than the former variety.

3 to 4 feet\$ 1.00

Hydrangea

Hydrangea arborescens grandiflora alba. The very finest addition to this class of plants in many a year. Blooms are of the very largest size, of pure snow-white color, and the foliage is handsome.

2 to 3 feet\$ 1.00

Hydrangea paniculata grandiflora. One of the very best known and most extensively used shrubs of late years. It grows rapidly and becomes quickly established. The showy flowers, which are borne in immense terminal panicles, are produced in late July and August, when other flowers are scarce.

2 to 3 feet\$ 1.00

Standards 2.50

Ilex

Ilex verticillata (Winterberry). A neat-growing bush, covered during the Fall months with brilliant scarlet fruit, which hangs upon the branches until early Spring.

3 to 4 feet\$ 1.00

Leucothoe

Leucothoe racemosa. A fine native shrub for swampy and semi-shaded locations. It has white, Andromeda-like flowers and colors beautifully in the Autumn.

2½ to 3 feet\$ 2.00

Leucothoe speciosa. A native shrub of the Carolina mountains valuable for its Autumn coloring.

2½ feet\$ 2.00

DECIDUOUS SHRUBS

Ligustrum - Privet

Ligustrum amurense. A tall growing upright shrub. Leaves dark green and lustrous, which hold until late in Winter.

3 to 4 feet\$ 1.00

Ligustrum ibota. A strong-growing, spreading bush, with curving branches covered with grayish green foliage. Produces a profusion of pure white flowers in June, followed by bluish black berries.

3 to 4 feet\$ 1.00

Ligustrum ibota Regelianum (Regel's Privet). An elegant, dense-growing shrub, somewhat drooping in habit. Especially useful for specimens or hedges and in border work.

2 to 3 feet\$ 1.00

Ligustrum vulgare. A tall, spreading shrub best adapted to shrubberies and naturalesque planting. White flowers, black fruit.

3 to 4 feet\$ 1.00

Ligustrum ovalifolium (California, or Japanese Privet). Undoubtedly the most in demand of all hedge plants. A rapid, strong, upright grower, that transplants easily and may be cut with impunity. The foliage is of a deep, dark green, and remains upon the plant until late in the Winter.

3 feet\$ 0.25

Per doz. 3.00

Per 100 12.00

Ligustrum ovalifolium aureum (Golden Privet). A unique form of the preceding, valued principally on account of the conspicuous variegated foliage that makes it useful for contrasts in shrubbery plantings.

1½ to 2 feet\$ 0.50

Lindera

Lindera benzoin (Spice Bush). March and April. As soon as frost goes the leafless branches are clothed with small yellow flowers, succeeded later by scarlet berries.

3 to 4 feet\$ 1.00

Lonicera - The Bush Honeysuckles

Lonicera fragrantissima (Chinese Bush Honeysuckle). A robust, rather straggling shrub, growing vigorously in all soils and situations, and is perfectly hardy. In the early Spring the branches are covered with very fragrant, pinkish white flowers.

3 to 4 feet\$ 1.00

Lonicera Morrowi (Japanese Bush Honeysuckle). A strong, vigorous grower, with dark green foliage, grayish underneath, flowers pure white, produced in May and June. In August, September, and October, the bushes are loaded with brilliantly colored fruits.

3 to 4 feet\$ 1.00

Lonicera Standishi (Standish's Honeysuckle). A spreading bush with half evergreen foliage. The fragrant creamy white flowers appear before the leaves in Spring, and the fruits in Autumn are scarlet and very showy.

3 to 4 feet\$ 1.00

Lonicera tatarica (Tartarian Honeysuckle). Bears pink flowers which contrast beautifully with the handsome foliage. A valuable variety for tall hedges.

3 to 4 feet\$ 1.00

DECIDUOUS SHRUBS

Myrica

Myrica cerifera (Bayberry). A vigorous shrub with dark green, fragrant foliage which is held almost throughout the Winter.

| | |
|--------------------|---------|
| 2 to 2½ feet | \$ 1.00 |
| 3 to 4 feet | 2.00 |

Philadelphus - Mock Orange

Excellent ornamental shrubs, most of which are tall, vigorous growers, with large foliage and flowers. Their robust habits make them valuable for screens. A few dwarf forms, while not such prolific bloomers, are valuable for any shrubbery.

Philadelphus Avalanche. Branches attaining 5 to 6 feet in height, bent by the weight of inflorescence. Flowers very large, covering the branches; sweet scented.

| | |
|-------------------|---------|
| 3 to 4 feet | \$ 1.00 |
|-------------------|---------|

Philadelphus coronarius (Mock Orange). A vigorous, tall-growing, graceful shrub, with deep green foliage and long, pendent branches which often bend beneath the weight of its fragrant snowy white flowers, which are produced in June.

| | |
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| 3 to 4 feet | \$ 1.00 |
|-------------------|---------|

Philadelphus grandiflorus. A variety with extra large, handsome white flowers which are slightly fragrant. A tall-growing variety of irregular habit.

| | |
|-------------------|---------|
| 3 to 4 feet | \$ 1.00 |
|-------------------|---------|

Philadelphus Lemoinei. A showy and very free-flowering shrub, 4 to 6 feet tall, with white flowers in short clusters fairly covering the plant in Spring.

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|-------------------|---------|
| 3 to 4 feet | \$ 1.00 |
|-------------------|---------|

Philadelphus, Mont Blanc. A charming variety of dwarf habit with very large fragrant flowers produced in great abundance.

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|-------------------|---------|
| 2 to 3 feet | \$ 1.00 |
|-------------------|---------|

Philadelphus, Virginal. A splendid variety with large single pure white flowers produced in large clusters, one of the very best sorts.

| | |
|--------------|---------|
| 3 feet | \$ 1.50 |
|--------------|---------|

Photinia

Photinia villosa. A strong growing upright shrub with white flowers, these are followed by showy scarlet fruit in the Autumn.

| | |
|-------------------|---------|
| 4 to 5 feet | \$ 2.50 |
| 6 to 7 feet | 5.00 |

Rhodotypos - White Kerria

Rhodotypos kerrioides. A very handsome shrub, covered with graceful birch-like foliage, which contrasts nicely with the showy, single rose-like white flowers produced in May and June, followed by black seeds in the Fall.

| | |
|-------------------|---------|
| 3 to 4 feet | \$ 1.00 |
|-------------------|---------|

DECIDUOUS SHRUBS

Spirea

One of the most useful and popular of shrubs. The species comprises a wide range of form, flowers, and foliage.

Spirea Anthony Waterer. One of the most desirable dwarf shrubs for foreground planting; produces blooms of a rich, bright crimson, in large clusters.

1½ to 2 feet\$ 1.00

Spirea prunifolia flore pleno (Double-Flowered Plum-Leaved Spirea). A beautiful shrub from Japan, with pure white flowers.

3 to 4 feet\$ 1.00

Spirea Reevesiana. A tall, graceful grower, covered with bright bluish green foliage, producing an abundance of large, double, white flowers in May and June.

3 to 4 feet\$ 1.00

Spirea Thunbergi. A quick-growing, spreading shrub, with long pendulous branches and feathery light green leaves, which change to a bright orange-scarlet in Autumn; covered with a profusion of pure white flowers in April.

3 to 4 feet\$ 1.00

Spirea Van Houttei. Without doubt the finest variety in the collection. During the flowering season in May and early June the plant is covered with a mass of large white flowers, presenting a beautiful appearance.

3 to 4 feet\$ 1.00

Stephanandra

Stephanandra flexuosa. A beautiful Japanese shrub with graceful spreading branches which are loaded with white, fragrant, bell-shaped flowers.

2 to 3 feet\$ 1.00

Styrax

Styrax japonica. One of our most beautiful shrubs with bright, glossy green foliage and clusters of sweet scented, waxy flowers.

3 to 4 feet\$ 2.00

Symphoricarpos

Symphoricarpos racemosus (Snowberry). A picturesque shrub, 3 to 5 feet tall, with slender, graceful branches. Its pink flowers are small and very profuse, but its chief beauty lies in its clusters of large, white, waxy berries which persist well into the Winter.

2 to 3 feet\$ 1.00

Symphoricarpos vulgaris (Coralberry). A compact, formal-growing shrub, producing dense terminal spikes of bloom in July, which are followed by clusters of purplish red berries.

2 to 3 feet\$ 1.00

DECIDUOUS SHRUBS

Vaccinium - Huckleberry

Vaccinium corymbosum. A compact shrub, flowering in short racemes followed by blue-black berries of excellent flavor. In the Fall the foliage colors to brilliant shades of crimson.

2 to 3 feet\$ 2.00

Viburnums

In this group are included the Snowballs, which give in Spring the same showy effect produced by hydrangeas in the Fall. Viburnums are especially hardy, grow quickly and are particularly free from the attacks of injurious insects. They are invaluable in shrubbery borders, desirable as specimens and useful in tall plantings.

Viburnum acerifolium (Maple-Leaved Arrow Wood). Neat, compact, slender-growing shrub, covered during the blooming season with clusters of small white flowers. Foliage colors a rich claret in the Fall.

3 to 4 feet\$ 1.00

Viburnum Carlesi (Korean Viburnum). Extremely fragrant white flowers which are produced in compact clusters and open from rose-pink buds. The buds do not open all at the same time and the mixture of pink buds and open flowers adds greatly to the interest and beauty of this shrub.

1 to 1½ feet\$ 2.50

2 to 2½ feet 5.00

Viburnum dentatum (Arrow Wood). A strong-growing, handsome, upright shrub; foliage bright glossy green. During May and June it bears umbels of pure white flowers, followed in the Autumn by clusters of crimson berries which change to black at maturity.

3 to 4 feet\$ 1.00

Viburnum dilatatum. A splendid Japanese Viburnum with creamy white flowers followed by showy scarlet fruits which persist all during the Winter months.

2 to 2½ feet\$ 1.00

3 to 4 feet 2.00

Viburnum lantana. Of robust growth, having large foliage, silvery underneath. White flowers in May and red fruit turning black in Autumn.

3 to 4 feet\$ 1.00

Viburnum lentago (Sheepberry). A strong-growing shrub, with slender branches and light green, glossy foliage. The flowers in May and June are creamy white and very fragrant and the fruit bluish black.

3 to 4 feet\$ 1.00

Viburnum opulus (Highbush Cranberry). A handsome, large shrub which is both ornamental and useful. Its red berries, resembling cranberries in size and appearance and esteemed by many, hang until destroyed by frost.

3 to 4 feet\$ 1.00

Viburnum opulus sterile (The old-fashioned Snowball). Was common in the early colonial gardens. Large-sized bush, literally covered with loose, open, round flower heads, or "snowballs."

2½ to 3 feet\$ 1.00

DECIDUOUS SHRUBS

Viburnum plicatum (Japanese Snowball). The most popular of the Viburnums. Strong, vigorous grower, with very heavy, deep purplish green foliage that is curiously plicated. Covered during the blooming season with dense heads of snow-white flowers, which contrast beautifully with the deep-colored foliage.

| | |
|------------------------------|---------|
| 2 to 2½ feet | \$ 1.00 |
| 3 to 4 feet | 2.00 |
| Standards, 5 to 6 feet | 5.00 |

Viburnum plicatum tomentosum. A variety of the Japanese Snowball, bearing single flowers. Foliage is very attractive during the Fall months.

| | |
|------------------------------|---------|
| 2½ to 3 feet | \$ 1.00 |
| 4 to 5 feet | 2.00 |
| Standards, 5 to 6 feet | 5.00 |

Viburnum prunifolium (Black Haw). A very vigorous-growing shrub, with long, strong branches, covered with dark green, shining foliage. The pure white flowers are borne during April and June in broad cymes, which are followed by dark blue fruit.

| | |
|------------------------------|-----------------|
| 2½ to 3 feet | \$ 1.00 |
| 3 to 4 feet | 2.00 |
| Standards, 6 to 8 feet | \$5.00 to 10.00 |

Viburnum Sieboldi. A vigorous grower, with dark green, shining foliage, bearing in May and June panicles of white flowers. The pink fruit which follows changes to bluish black when ripe.

| | |
|--------------------|---------|
| 2½ to 3 feet | \$ 2.00 |
|--------------------|---------|

Viburnum theifera. A new introduction from China. Creamy white flowers followed by clusters of fruit of the most intense scarlet.

| | |
|--------------------|---------|
| 2½ to 3 feet | \$ 5.00 |
|--------------------|---------|

Weigela or Diervilla

One of the most popular and showy of flowering shrubs. Adapted to all soils and most situations. In late May and June the branches are bent beneath the abundance of flowers which cover the entire branches.

Weigela candida. An extremely full-flowering white variety, growing into a highly ornamental shrub, with fresh, green foliage.

| | |
|-------------------|---------|
| 3 to 4 feet | \$ 1.00 |
|-------------------|---------|

Weigela Eva Rathke. A vigorous, erect grower and profuse bloomer, some seasons producing its dark, carmine red flowers during the entire Summer. We consider this the best of the hybrid Weigelas.

| | |
|-------------------|---------|
| 3 to 4 feet | \$ 1.00 |
|-------------------|---------|

Weigela rosea (Rose-Colored Weigela). An elegant shrub, with fine, rose-colored flowers, introduced from Japan. It is considered one of the finest of the Weigelas. Of erect, compact growth; blossoms in June.

| | |
|-------------------|---------|
| 3 to 4 feet | \$ 1.00 |
|-------------------|---------|

Weigela rosea variegata. An upright, compact grower. One of the best variegated shrubs we have. Foliage heavy and vigorous, light green, margined with creamy white, which changes to pure white with age. Flowers are clear rose.

| | |
|-------------------|---------|
| 3 to 4 feet | \$ 1.00 |
|-------------------|---------|

Lilacs



LILACS have been exceedingly popular flowering shrubs in gardens for many years, and with the remarkable improvements that have been achieved during the past twenty-five years in superior varieties and crosses, their popularity is still increasing. This is self-evident in the enormous crowds of people that visit the Lilac display every season at Highland Park, Rochester, New York, and the Arnold Arboretum, Boston, Mass. Only those who have had the great pleasure of seeing these wonderful collections can form any idea of their great beauty, both in color and form of flower.

Lilacs should be more largely planted in our gardens, as they are of easy culture and seem to thrive in a great variety of soil and climate, succeeding equally well in northern Michigan as in the more eastern states. A group planting of Lilacs on the lawn is a beautiful sight when in bloom, but it is when grown as a single specimen that the real beauty of the Lilac is seen to the best advantage. Lilacs should be planted during the months of April, May, September, October, and November.

Hybrid Lilacs

Single Varieties

Congo. Deep red-purple with very long panicles.

Danton. Large compact panicles; enormous flowers of purple-red. One of the darkest of reds.

Dr. Charles Jacob. Very large panicles; vinous red, a vigorous grower.

Dr. Lindley. Large compact panicles with purplish-lilac flowers.

Hugo Koster. Handsome pyramids of large well-formed flowers, pure lilac in color.

J. D. Messmaker. Nice vinous red; very large and long panicles; large and dense foliage.

Lamartine. A showy variety producing very elegant panicles of single mauve-pink flowers.

Leon Gambetta. Round, regular, imbricated flowers of pink-lilac; early.

Leon Mathieu. A beautiful variety with enormous flowers. Violaceous blue in the interior; dark purple exterior.

Leopold II. A splendid variety with enormous flowers of clear mauve.

Mme. Florent Stepman. A variety of extraordinary merit. The clusters are bold and handsome, and the pure white flowers very large. One of the very best single whites.

Mme. Francisque Morel. Long pointed blooms; color a beautiful violaceous pink. One of the very best Lilacs in cultivation.

LILACS

Marceau. Broad large panicles; enormous flowers with round lobes; color of purple violet.

Marie Legraye. Large panicles of pure white flowers. One of the best known single whites.

Milton. Large thyrses; pure violet and pale reverse.

Mirabeau. Good panicles; large single flowers of mauve-lilac. The earliest of all.

Montgolfier. Purple-violet with pale reverse.

Pasteur. Enormous thyrses; very large flowers of claret-red, fading to violet-red.

Philemon. This is a remarkably free bloomer with large clusters of a beautiful shade of red.

President Lambeau. Large thyrses; color clear lavender-blue. A very striking variety.

Reamur. Voluminous thyrses, as wide as they are high. Color a dark carmine with satin-rose.

Reine Elizabeth. A pretty pure white flowering form with large clusters. The individual flowers are large with the corolla lobes wide spread.

Roi Albert. Late flowering sort. Of great value for cut flowers. Buds purple, shaded mauve when expanded.

Souv. de Louis Spaeth. Very large clusters of blackish red; very floriferous. An old favorite.

Souv. de Henry Simon. Very large flowers. Slaty blue reddish violet with silver and white reflex.

Toussaint-Louverture. Dark crimson. One of the best in red shades.

Van Aerscholt. Very long thyrses; color clear mauve. Very fine.

Vestale. Color is pure white. The large individual flowers with the lobes of the corollas partly reflexed are remarkably attractive.

Prices on above Lilacs:

| | |
|--------------------|---------|
| 2½ to 3 feet | \$ 2.50 |
| 3 to 4 feet | 3.50 |
| 5 to 6 feet | 5.00 |

Double Varieties

Belle de Nancy. Large clusters of beautiful satiny pink flowers. A distinct and free flowering variety.

Charles Baltet. Metallic azure-mauve. A very early variety.

Charles Joly. The opening flowers are deep wine-red, and change to a lighter purple-red. One of the best double dark red flowering Lilacs.

Charles Sargent. Large and long compact thyrses. Confused sky-blue color, also metallic mauve.

LILACS

- Condorcet.** Ashed blue. Very distinct.
- Comtesse de Kerchove.** Large compact panicles. Color ashy-rose.
- De Saussure.** Purple-red; large, broad panicles. A very distinct variety.
- Duc de Massa.** Clear violet with purple reflex; large purple buds.
- Edouard Andre.** Buds dark, clear rose when opened. One of the best pink Lilacs.
- Georges Bellair.** Vinous wallflower. A very distinct and attractive variety.
- Hippolyte Maringer.** Broad compact thyrses; irregular flowers of purple-mauve; very free.
- Jeanne d'Arc.** Large panicles; large flowers of pure white. Very double.
- Jules Ferry.** Voluminous panicles; full, irregular flowers of pale mauve and pink. Late flowering.
- Jules Simon.** Large and stately panicles; broad imbricated flowers of mauve fading to azure-lilac.
- La Tour d'Auvergne.** Purple-violet.
- Lemoinei flore pleno.** Carmine-violet.
- Linne.** Lilaceous red.
- Louis Henry.** Violaceous pink. A very strong grower.
- Mme. A. Chatenay.** Milk-white with compact clusters. Very distinct.
- Mme. Antoine Buchner.** A magnificent variety producing compound clusters ten inches long. It might be described as a tender rosy mauve. Late.
- Mme. Casimir Perier.** Creamy white; compact bloom; very free.
- Mme. Lemcine.** The first double white, still one of the best.
- Mal. de Bassompierre.** Dark carmine-rose.
- Marechal Lannes.** Very broad panicles; double or semi-double flowers of an amazing size; color bluish violet.
- Mathieu de Dombasle.** Mauve and purple.
- Maximowicz.** Long thyrses; large flowers of violet-mauve with silvery reverse.
- Michael Buchner.** Clear lilac; very large clusters; free flowering. Makes a very compact bush.
- Oliver de Serres.** Enormous clusters of perfect flowers of azure-blue. A splendid sort.
- Paul Hariot.** Violet-red with silvery reflex. Buds purple.
- President Carnot.** Large panicles; pale lilac; free bloomer.

LILACS

President Loubet. Large purple flowers with red buds.

Princess Clementine. Very large thyrses; pure white; very floriferous.

Rene Jarry Desloges. Enormous thyrses; large regular flowers of azure-lilac.

Senator Volland. Fuchsia-red. A beautiful Lilac and a free bloomer.

Siebold. Creamy white with buds of amber cream. A new shade. Large perfect flower cluster.

Victor Lemoine. Grand thyrses; large regular flowers of azure-mauve fading to a paler shade.

Waldeck-Rousseau. Elegant panicles one foot long; flowers pale pink.

William Robinson. Violaceous red; long panicles.

Prices on above Lilacs:

| | |
|--------------------|---------|
| 2½ to 3 feet | \$ 2.50 |
| 3 to 4 feet | 3.50 |
| 5 to 6 feet | 5.00 |

Common Lilac and Species

Syringa vulgaris. The common purple Lilac of old-time gardens. It is a large, upright growing shrub with heart-shaped leaves and splendid clusters of pale blue and purple flowers of exquisite fragrance.

Syringa vulgaris alba. In all respects the same as the foregoing except that it bears beautiful clusters of white flowers.

Syringa rothomagensis (Rouen Lilac). Has arching branches and large, loose, deep lilac flower plumes becoming lighter as they develop.

Syringa persica (Persian Lilac). A fine old variety making a beautiful, graceful plant. The very fragrant purple flowers are produced on loose panicles. One of the most desirable species.

Prices on above Lilacs.

| | |
|--------------|---------|
| 4 feet | \$ 2.00 |
|--------------|---------|

LILACS

Late Flowering Lilacs

These late-flowering species add much to the beauty of the garden during the last weeks of June and early July. They are an interesting class of shrubs and should be more extensively planted.

Syringa Josikaea (Hungarian Lilac). This beautiful Hungarian Lilac grows into a tall, narrow shrub ten to fifteen feet in height. Has dark green, lustrous leaves and violet colored flowers.

3 to 4 feet\$ 2.00

Syringa villosa (Himalayan Lilac). A native of Northern China. Grows into a handsome round-topped bush ten to twelve feet high with wide broad clusters of flesh-colored or nearly white flowers.

3 to 4 feet\$ 2.00

Syringa Wilsoni. A tall, vigorous, fast growing shrub with erect stems. The long branched panicles of rose-colored flowers are very showy.

2½ to 3 feet\$ 2.00

Syringa Wolfi. A new variety from Northern Korea having long, pointed dull green leaves and large clusters of violet-purple flowers.

2½ to 3 feet\$ 2.00

Syringa reflexa. A recent introduction from Western China. A very distinctive variety when in flower, as the large clusters are gracefully arched and pendent on long stems. Color is a beautiful deep rose.

2½ to 3 feet\$ 2.00

Tree Lilacs

Syringa japonica. This native of Northern Japan grows into a small round-topped tree fifteen to twenty feet in height with handsome, dark green foliage. The creamy white flowers are produced in large panicles often eighteen inches in length. *Syringa japonica* is the last of the Lilacs to bloom.

4 to 5 feet\$ 2.00
6 to 8 feet 5.00

Vines, Climbers and Trailing Plants

Actinidia

Actinidia arguta. Strong climber of exceptional value where a quick-growing, clean-foliaged plant is desired. Foliage glossy green; flowers white, with a purple center in July, followed by yellow fruits.

Each\$1.00

Akebia

Akebia quinata. A charming climber, with shining, almost evergreen foliage and clusters of chocolate-colored, fragrant flowers in June, followed by dark purple berries. Very desirable.

Each\$1.00

Ampelopsis

Ampelopsis Lowi. A small cut-leaved variety of Veitchi. It is of slow growth making it useful for planting against low walls.

Each\$1.00

Ampelopsis quinquefolia (Virginia Creeper). A native climber, very hardy, and of extremely rapid growth. The beautiful leaves are deeply cut and turn to rich crimson in the Autumn. An excellent vine for covering trees, walls, rocky slopes and banks.

Each50c

Ampelopsis Engelmanni. Somewhat similar to the Virginia Creeper with smaller and more dense foliage and will cling to either stone or wood.

Each50c

Ampelopsis Veitchi (Japan, or Boston Ivy). Possibly the best known of all climbers. No plant surpasses it for covering buildings, and it thrives in the heart of the city as well as in the suburbs. The leaves are broad, dark green and glossy, and in the Fall color rich crimson.

Each50c

Bignonia - Trumpet Vine

Bignonia grandiflora (Trumpet Vine). A strong, rapid grower, of rather bushy habit, and bearing large flowers of brilliant orange-red.

Each\$1.00

Celastrus - Climbing Bittersweet

Celastrus scandens. A native climbing or twining plant, with fine, large leaves, yellow flowers and clusters of orange-capsuled fruit.

Each\$1.00

VINES

Clematis

As a climber for the veranda, a screen for fences, for pillars along the garden walks, for training on walls or arbors, it has no rival among strong-growing blossoming plants. The Clematis should be grown in rich, deep, sandy loam, and be well mulched with well-rotted manure in Winter.

Clematis Henryi. This is a beautiful variety with large, creamy white flowers, making a fine companion for Jackmani.
Each\$1.00

Clematis Jackmani. Popular variety, with large, rich purple flowers, 2 inches across, borne abundantly in June.
Each\$1.00

Clematis Mme. Edouard Andre. Deep, rich crimson, large flowers.
Each\$1.00

Clematis montana rubens. A vigorous climber suitable for covering arbors or any place where quick shade is desired; sweet scented pink blossoms.
Each\$1.00

Clematis paniculata (Japanese Virgin's Bower). This handsome hardy climber is one of the choicest and most satisfactory climbing flowering plants. Of strong, rapid growth, with small, dense, cheerful green foliage and pure white, deliciously fragrant flowers which appear in the greatest profusion in August, continuing until late in the Fall.
Each50c

Euonymus

Euonymus radicans (Creeping Euonymus). A prostrate, trailing shrub, very desirable for use in covering rough walls or rocky banks.
Each50c

Euonymus vegetus (Broad-Leaved Euonymus). This variety has a much larger leaf than "Radicans" and can be grown in both vine and bush form. Its red fruit is very attractive during late Summer.
Each 50c

Hedera - English Ivy

Invaluable evergreen vine, extensively used for covering walls, etc., and has become very popular for covering bare spots under trees where grass will not succeed.

Each\$0.50
Per doz. 5.00

Hydrangea

Hydrangea petiolaris (Climbing Hydrangea). This is the only climbing plant with conspicuous white flowers able to attach itself firmly to a stone or brick wall. The fact that it unfolds its leaves very early in the Spring adds to its value as a cover for the walls of buildings.

Each\$1.00

VINES

Jasminum

Jasminum nudiflorum. A trailing shrub with small light green leaves and pretty forsythia-like yellow flowers borne in late Winter and early Spring.

Each \$1.00

Lonicera - Honeysuckle

Favorite vines with flowers of delicious fragrance. Strong, rapid growers in any soil or location. They are well adapted for all trellis-work.

Lonicera chinensis. The leaves are reddish green, often with purplish veins beneath. In Winter the foliage turns to a beautiful bronzy hue and lasts well on toward Spring. The profusion of buds are tinted with pink and open into very fragrant white and pink flowers.

Each \$0.50

Lonicera Halliana (Hall's Honeysuckle). The most popular variety. Glossy light green leaves; strong, vigorous, half-evergreen habit and a wealth of white and buff fragrant flowers, succeeded by occasional bloom until frost.

Each \$0.50

Polygonum

Polygonum Auberti (Silver Lace Vine). A strong, vigorous vine which during the late Summer and Fall months, is covered with a great foamy spray of white flowers.

Each \$1.00

Wisteria

Strong-growing vines that wrap themselves tightly about any support and are valued most for covering bowers, porches and training over tree trunks. In May they bear abundant, dense, drooping clusters of pea-shaped flowers similar in shape to those of a sweet pea, and occasionally a lighter crop follows in August.

Wisteria chinensis (Chinese Wisteria). The common variety, which flowers so profusely in May. Flowers pale blue, fragrant. It withstands the smoke of cities; grows anywhere.

Wisteria chinensis alba. A beautiful white-flowering form of our common Wisteria, that possesses the strong-growing, hardy qualities of its parent.

Wisteria multijuga. Japanese species, with immense panicles of deep purple flowers.

Wisteria multijuga alba. Same as above, but with white flowers.

2-year vines \$1.50
4-year vines 2.50
6-year vines 5.00

Hardy Roses

CULTURAL DIRECTIONS.

Preparation of the Ground. Always select an open sunny place, exposed to full light and air. Roses appear to best advantage when planted in beds or masses. Roses will grow in any fertile soil, but are much improved in bloom, fragrance and beauty by rich soil, liberal manuring and good cultivation. The ground should be subsoiled and well spaded to a depth of two feet or more, and enriched by digging in good cow manure or other good fertilizing material. Roses are gross feeders and require a quantity of manure. Renew old beds by decayed sods taken from old pasture-land.

Planting. When the ground is thoroughly prepared—fine and in nice condition—put in the plant slightly deeper than it was before, spread the roots out evenly in their natural position, and cover them with fine earth, taking care to draw it closely around the stem, and pack firmly with the hand. It is very important that the earth be tightly pressed down on the roots. A mulch of litter will be found very beneficial.

Watering. If the ground is dry when planted, water thoroughly after planting, so as to soak the earth down below the roots. After this not much water is required, unless the weather is unusually dry.

Pruning. Old and decayed branches and at least half the previous season's wood should be cut away early each Spring, and a little cutting back after the first blooming will insure more late flowers.

Hybrid Tea Roses

The exceptionally free-flowering qualities of the Hybrid Tea Roses have gained for them great popularity and they have now taken the foremost rank in garden culture. So great is the variety that every known color in Roses is now represented in this type. The exquisite richness of coloring, beauty of form and sweet fragrance combined with the splendid feature of blooming continuously throughout the season has given them an important place in every well planned flower garden.

Cheerful. Pure orange-flame color with distinct orange-yellow base. Blooms are large and full, of perfect form, and are freely produced.

Columbia. The flowers are large, fully double, bright lively pink in color, shading darker at maturity; fragrant and borne until late Fall. A strong grower and almost thornless.

Eureka. A Rose of rich, deep, glowing, rosy pink, borne on long strong stems, sweetly scented, very vigorous, upright habit.

General MacArthur. A very sweet-scented Rose of more than ordinary merit. Brilliant, glowing crimson-scarlet blooms of good lasting quality when fully open. One of the best Roses of its color.

Gruss an Teplitz. An extremely useful and dependable variety, vigorous in habit, making a large bush in a few years. The flowers of clear crimson-scarlet with delightful fragrance, can be used to good advantage in the shrubbery border or as a hedge plant.

ROSES

Hoosier Beauty. A remarkable Rose of American origin; glowing crimson, with darker shadings. Buds large, long pointed; blooms very large and full, very fragrant.

H. V. Machin. A gorgeous flower of large size; in color an intensely black-grained scarlet-crimson; a vigorous growing plant with ideal foliage.

Jonkheer J. L. Mock. One of the best bedding varieties. The flowers, which are produced with the greatest freedom on long stiff stems, are of large size and perfect form, of a deep imperial pink; the outside of the petals silvery rose-white.

Lady Ashtown. Deep carmine-pink, shading to yellow at base of petals. A good Rose and always recognizable by its beautiful recurved petals.

Lillian Moore. Deep pure Indian-yellow flowers, shading deeper at center; delightfully fragrant.

Los Angeles. A luminous flame-pink, toned coral, shaded translucent gold at base of petals. A sturdy grower, bearing perfect, fragrant flowers on strong stems.

Louise Catherine Breslau. Entirely distinct from all other Roses in color. The buds are coral-red shaded with chrome-yellow while the expanded flowers are of a superb shrimp-pink shaded coppery orange.

Margaret Dickson Hamill. A globular, free-flowering, buff-orange rose; fragrant. Vigorous branching habit and dark green foliage.

Mme. Butterfly. Color a blending of bright pink, apricot and gold; a profuse and continuous bloomer.

Mme Caroline Testout. The large rounded flowers are bright satiny rose, with darker center, and edges of petals bordered with soft carmine-pink. A vigorous grower and continuous bloomer.

Mme. Edouard Herriot. Coral-red, shaded with yellow and bright rosy scarlet. A beautiful and distinct variety.

Mrs. Aaron Ward. A most desirable and dependable variety; semi-double, cup-shaped, deep Indian-yellow flowers, occasionally washed salmon-rose; fragrant.

Mrs. MacKellar. Buds large, long pointed, developing to well-formed flowers of canary-yellow, shading to primrose.

Ophelia. The beautifully formed, fragrant, salmon-flesh flowers are borne on long, stout stems and are freely produced until frost.

Premier. A delightfully fragrant and beautifully formed rich dark pink Rose of good size. A robust plant with long, strong stems which are almost thornless.

William F. Dreer. Soft, silvery shell-pink, the base of the petals of a rich golden yellow which at certain stages of development, gives a golden suffusion to the entire flower.

Price, strong 2-year-old plants, \$1.00 each; \$12.00 per doz.; \$90.00 per 100.

Twenty-five or more supplied at the one hundred rate.

Hybrid Perpetual Roses

The Hybrid Perpetuals, or "June Roses," as they are sometimes called, are the most desirable for exposed situations, and, with reasonable care, can be grown into large and handsome bushes.

Frau Karl Druschki. An immense pure white, perfectly double Rose, abundantly produced in June and if kept growing, continues blooming all Summer. The most popular of all our white Roses.

George Arends. Sometimes called the "Pink Druschki." A large, full, deliciously fragrant, pink Rose borne abundantly on long stems.

Hugh Dickson. A vigorous free grower with fine foliage; color brilliant crimson, shaded scarlet; large and fine formed blooms which are sweetly scented.

Magna Charta. Very full globular bloom of rosy pink often tinted carmine, remaining on the plants a long time in good condition.

Mrs. John Laing. Very large, long pointed buds opening to immense, full, moderately fragrant and beautiful soft pink flowers. A low but vigorous growing plant and a profuse bloomer.

Paul Neyron. Fragrant clear pink shading to rose. One of the best and probably the largest of all Roses, the flower sometimes being 6 inches in diameter. A very free bloomer.

Ulrich Brunner. Large, fragrant, perfectly formed blooms of distinctive light red, borne freely on very vigorous plants; a splendid variety that should be in every collection.

Price, extra strong 2-year-old plants, \$1.50 each; \$15.00 per doz.

Climbing Roses

All the varieties under this heading are rapid growers and are indispensable for training over porches, verandas, trellises, and pergolas. Many of them will also be found suitable for planting on embankments and terraces.

They require no pruning in the Spring beyond the cutting out of very old or dead wood and a shortening of the longest canes to make the growth conform to the space to be covered.

American Beauty. The moderately fragrant, rich carmine flowers are produced in great abundance on long stems. A valuable variety for cutting.

American Pillar. Immense clusters of single, bright crimson flowers with clear white eye, a very vigorous grower with large, leathery foliage.

Dr. W. Van Fleet. Probably the best climbing Rose in cultivation. Perfectly formed, long pointed, deep pink buds on long stems with several in a cluster that open to a lighter shade of pink. It is a vigorous grower with dark green, glossy foliage, valuable for cutting.

ROSES

Dorothy Perkins. Clear cherry-pink, slightly fragrant flowers, borne in great profusion and lasting for a long time. One of the most satisfactory of all the climbing Roses.

Emily Gray. In this we have a real yellow climbing Rose as hardy as Dr. Van Fleet. The buds are long and pointed, of splendid shape, in color a beautiful light orange-yellow.

Excelsa. An intense crimson with the edges of the petals a little lighter. Very similar to Crimson Rambler but much superior in color of flower and in the glossy, disease-resistant foliage.

Gardenia. Lovely golden yellow buds that open to almost white when fully expanded, has attractive glossy, dark green foliage. One of the most dependable of the yellow climbing Roses.

Hiawatha. A very distinct and beautiful single variety with large clusters of fragrant flowers of an intense crimson color, fading to white at the base of petals.

Paul's Scarlet Climber. The brightest and purest red of all the climbing Roses; vivid scarlet-shaded crimson, semi-double flowers, the color being intensified by the numerous yellow stamens. Valuable for cutting.

Silver Moon. This extraordinary climber is covered with rich dark green foliage, a fitting background for the large semi-double white flowers that are borne in great profusion.

Tausendschon. The buds are cherry-pink opening to very double flowers of softer shades that eventually fade to white, all shades being found in a single cluster. A moderate grower with glossy, light green foliage.

Price, extra heavy, 2- to 3-year plants, \$2.00 each.

FRUITS

Fruits

Our fruit trees have been frequently transplanted and pruned and have reached the bearing stage. You will save years of waiting by planting these trees. We have many desirable varieties in addition to those listed below.

Apple Trees

Summer Varieties

Ripening during August and September.
Duchess of Oldenburg. Large, red; striped.
Early Harvest. Medium; yellow.
Early Strawberry. Small; red.
Red Astrachan. Small; red.
Yellow Transparent. Large, yellow.

Fall Varieties

Ripening during September and October.
Bismarck. Large; yellow and red.
Fall Pippin. Very large; yellow.
Gravenstein. Large; yellow and red.
Maiden Blush. Medium; yellow and crimson.

Winter Varieties

Baldwin. Medium; red.
Ben Davis. Large; red.
Fameuse. Medium; black red.
Northern Spy. Large; crimson.
Rhode Island Greening. Large; greenish yellow.
Rome Beauty. Large; yellow and crimson.

| | |
|------------------------------------|--------|
| 1 in. diameter | \$2.00 |
| 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ in. diameter | 3.00 |
| 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ in. diameter | 5.00 |

Dwarf Apple Trees

We have a large selection of these trees in the choicest varieties. They are grown in bush form and are especially adapted to the home garden where space is limited. They can be planted eight to ten feet apart. All of the trees have reached the bearing stage.

| | |
|---------------------|-----------------|
| 5 to 6 years | \$ 5.00 |
| 8 to 10 years | \$7.50 to 10.00 |

Pear Trees

Early Varieties

Bartlett. Large.
Clapp's Favorite. Large.
Doyenne d'Ete. Small.
Margaret. Medium.

FRUITS

Late Varieties

Beurre Clairgeau. Very large.
 Beurre d'Anjou. Large.
 Duchesse d'Angouleme. Large.
 Kieffer. Medium.
 Le Conte. Large.
 President. Medium.
 Seckel. Small.
 Sheldon. Medium.

| | |
|----------------------------|--------|
| 1 in. diameter | \$2.00 |
| 1½ in. diameter | 3.00 |
| 1½ to 2 in. diameter | 5.00 |

Dwarf Pear Trees

We have a large selection of these trees in the choicest varieties. They are grown in bush form and are especially adapted to the home garden where space is limited. They can be planted eight to ten feet apart. All of the trees have reached the bearing stage.

| | |
|--------------------|---------|
| 3 to 4 years | \$ 3.00 |
| 5 to 6 years | 5.00 |

Cherry Trees

Black Tartarian. Black; late. June.
 Early Richmond. Red; sour. June.
 English Morello. Black; sour. July.
 Governor Wood. Light red. June.
 Montmorency. Red; sour. Late June.
 Napoleon. Yellow and blush. July.
 Yellow Spanish. Pale yellow. Late June.

| | |
|----------------------|--------|
| ¾ in. diameter | \$2.00 |
| 1 in. diameter | 3.00 |

Peach Trees

Belle of Georgia. White. July.
 Champion. White. August.
 Early Crawford. Yellow. Late August.
 Elberta. Yellow freestone. September.
 Late Crawford. Yellow. Late September.
 Mountain Rose. White. Early August.
 Oldmixon. White freestone. Early September.
 Stump the World. White freestone. Late September.

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|----------------------|--------|
| ¾ in. diameter | \$1.00 |
|----------------------|--------|

Plum Trees

Abundance. Amber. August.
 Bradshaw. Dark violet-red. August.
 Burbank. Cherry-red. Late August.
 Coe's Golden Drop. Yellow. September.
 Fellenberg. Purple. September.

FRUITS

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|--|--------|
| German Prune. Purple. September. | |
| Imperial Gage. Golden green. Mid-August. | |
| Lombard. Dark red. Late August. | |
| Monarch. Dark blue. October. | |
| 1 in. diameter | \$2.00 |
| 1¼ in. diameter | 3.00 |

Quince Trees

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|------------------------------------|--------|
| Champion. Yellow. Round. November. | |
| ¾ to 1 in. diameter | \$2.00 |

Currants

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|-------------------------------|--------|
| Cherry. Red. | |
| Fay's Prolific. Red. | |
| White Grape. Yellowish white. | |
| Each | \$0.35 |
| Per dozen | 3.50 |

Raspberries

| | |
|------------------------------|--------|
| Columbia. Red. | |
| Cuthbert. Red. | |
| Marlboro. Red. | |
| Plum Farmer. Black. | |
| St. Regis. Red, everbearing. | |
| Per dozen | \$1.50 |

Blackberries

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|-----------------------|--------|
| Erie. Black. | |
| Wilson. Black. Early. | |
| Per dozen | \$1.50 |

Grapes

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|--------------------------------|--------|
| Agawam. Red amber. Early. | |
| Brighton. Red. Early. | |
| Concord. Black. | |
| Delaware. Light red. | |
| Moore's Diamond. White. Early. | |
| Moore's Early. Black. Early. | |
| Niagara. White. | |
| Worden. Black. | |
| Each | \$0.50 |
| Per dozen | 5.00 |

Gooseberries

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|-----------------|--------|
| Downing. White. | |
| Houghton. Red. | |
| Each | \$0.50 |
| Per dozen | 5.00 |

